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# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

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# Daily Report China

FBIS-CHI-88-006

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## General

[Station roundup: "New Diplomatic Offensive Launched by the United States and the Soviet Union on the Afghan Issue"]

[Text] At the beginning of this year, senior officials of both the United States and the Soviet Union visited Islamabad and Kabul respectively to discuss the Afghan issue with their hosts, an issue which has lasted 8 years since the armed invasion by the Soviet Union. Their activities have attracted the attention of world public opinion.

U.S. Under Secretary for Political Affairs Armacost visited Pakistan from 1 to 6 January. This is the first U.S. senior official to visit Pakistan since the U.S.-USSR Washington summit last month. According to information provided by official sources in Pakistan, during his visit, Armacost held discussions with Pakistan leaders on all problems of the Afghan issue and analyzed the Soviet intention for a political solution. They also exchanged opinions on the Soviet Union's timetable for troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, and problems concerning the future establishment of a coalition government in Kabul. On 7 January, the Pakistan Foreign Ministry's spokesman announced at a press conference that Pakistan and the United States would make active contributions to politically solving the Afghan issue. During his stay in Pakistan, Armacost met with leaders of Afghan resistance forces and reiterated that the United States would continue to support their struggle. He also handed a letter from President Reagan to Mawlawi Khalis, leader of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Holy Warriors, and guaranteed that the United States would continue, or even strengthen, its military and political support to resistance forces.

Observers are convinced that the talks between Armacost, Pakistani officials and leaders of Afghan resistance forces will have a great bearing on the progress of future indirect talks on the Afghan issue in Geneva.

At the same time, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze concluded his 3-day visit to Kabul and returned to Moscow on 6 January. He told reporters in Kabul and on his return to Moscow that the Soviet Union hoped 1988 would be the last year Soviet troops would be based in Afghanistan. The next round of indirect talks in Geneva will be the last round of talks to solve the Afghan issue. He also said: A good international environment has emerged, in which the Afghan issue can be solved and foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan can be stopped. This will enable the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan within 12 months.

Shevardnadze once again stressed that the prerequisite for Soviet troop withdrawal is that the United States must stop aid to Afghan guerrillas.

Observers held that simultaneous diplomatic tours by senior officials of both the United States and the Soviet Union are apparently for making preparations for the indirect talks on the Afghan issue in Geneva next month. This is a new diplomatic offensive launched by the United States and the Soviet Union on the Afghan issue. People hope that, in the next indirect talks in Geneva, both sides can make an agreement on the timetable for the Soviet troop withdrawal and make concrete progress in politically solving the Afghan issue.

**Li Peng Meets Syrian, Belgian Ambassadors**  
*OW081154 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1037 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)—China's acting Premier Li Peng met on separate occasions at Zhongnanhai here this afternoon with the outgoing Syrian Ambassador to China Zakariya Shurayki, and the new Belgian Ambassador to China Frans Backelandt.

## Correction to Israeli Actions on West Bank

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Israeli Actions on West Bank", published in the 6 January China Daily Report, page 2: Page 2, first column: ... make sourceline read Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 6 Jan 88... (correcting city of origin)

## United States & China

**Shultz Announces Wu Xueqian to Visit**  
*OW080216 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0202 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Washington, January 7 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced here today that Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will visit the United States on March 3 and 4.

Shultz visited China in the spring of 1987.

Shultz also announced at a press conference that Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will arrive for a visit next week.

**Commentary on Reagan's Tasks in Last Year**  
*OW100140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
in Chinese 1224 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Commentary by reporter Li Yannian: "The Last Year of Reagan's Tenure"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan (XINHUA)—The United States is faced with three major problems in 1988: the economy, the U.S.-Soviet summit in Moscow, and the general election. They are also the major problems President Reagan has to face during his last year in office.

Often, the U.S. President is a "lame duck" in the last year of his second term in office, during which time it is very difficult for him to accomplish much. This is particularly true when the opposition party is the majority in both the Senate and House.

Reagan is in such a situation right now. However, he is not comfortable as a "hands-off boss." The objective situation compels him and his cabinet to do their utmost in order to deal with the three major problems and some other problems.

The economic problem, including problems in fiscal policy, foreign trade, and monetary policy, will be a major problem which the Reagan administration must handle with great care in 1988. The stock market has been rather stable following the 19 October "Black Monday" crash, and there have not been successive crises as some people worried might happen. Domestic production and sales in the last 2 or 3 months of 1987 were, more or less, satisfactory. Consequently, around the year end some economists made optimistic predictions that the U.S. would probably be able to avoid an economic recession and maintain low growth of the economy in 1988.

However, other economists are not so sure. They hold that it is not impossible for an economic recession to set in ahead of time in 1988 if the government adopts wrong policies and measures; or if the financial market gets out of control because of some unexpected incidents or factors, leading to a sharp reduction in investment and consumption; or if there is again a sharp decline in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar following the substantial depreciation toward the end of 1987, resulting in a sharp rise in domestic inflation or forcing the government to drastically raise interest rates. If things indeed become this bad, it will mean economic disaster for the United States. For President Reagan and the ruling Republican Party, it will also mean political disaster, and the chance for a Democrat to capture the presidency will increase. The proud economic achievements of the Reagan administration, including sustained economic growth during the years President Reagan has been in power, the lowest unemployment rates in years, and low inflation rates, although they were achieved at the expense of huge budget deficits and foreign trade deficits, will soon be forgotten once the wind changes. The Reagan presidency will go down in history as one that started well but did not finish well.

The U.S.-Soviet summit in Moscow, scheduled for the first half of this year, is another major problem for President Reagan and his government to handle with great care. It is also his No 1 foreign policy problem this year.

At the U.S.-Soviet summit in Washington last December, the two sides signed the INF treaty and agreed to speed up negotiations and strive to draw a treaty on cutting each side's long-range strategic nuclear missiles by 50 % within the next 10 years, a treaty to be signed at the Moscow summit.

When Reagan meets Gorbachev in Moscow, three things could happen: First, the two sides could already have reached an agreement and the treaty is on the table to be signed by the two leaders; second, the negotiations reach an impasse and the two leaders have to negotiate directly with each other during the summit to reach an agreement and work out specific articles of the treaty later; and third, even after the Moscow summit, the two sides are still unable to reach an agreement and it becomes impossible for President Reagan to sign this treaty while he is in power.

In their New Year's greetings broadcast in each other's country, both Reagan and Gorbachev expressed the wish of reaching an agreement on the question of cutting strategic nuclear arms by 50 %. It seems that both of them have great determination.

Indeed, both the United States and Soviet Union have political and, particularly, economic needs to reduce the scale of the arms race, to change some of their approaches toward the arms race, and to ease the relations between the two countries to a certain extent. As for Reagan, since he was sworn in 7 years ago, he has taken a strong anti-Soviet stance, advocating huge expenditures for military buildup. However, if, in addition to the INF accord, he signs another treaty (or reaches a basic agreement) with the Soviet Union on reducing strategic nuclear weapons before his term expires, he will secure himself a special place in U.S. history as a president whose "peace through strength" policy paid off handsomely.

Reducing strategic nuclear weapons by 50 % is, after all, a far cry from eliminating a limited amount of medium-range missiles. The stakes are so high that both parties are afraid of being taken in by the other and emerging disadvantaged in the end. In addition, both countries face opposition and obstructing force at home and abroad. Also involved is the question of strategic space defensive weapons, an issue on which an agreement has yet to be reached. As for a comprehensive improvement or easing of U.S.-Soviet relations, it involves even more problems. In the election year of 1988, all these sensitive issues, if handled inappropriately, could cause great uproar or even affect the next summit meeting. On the other hand, if handled properly, they may boost the prestige of President Reagan and his administration.

The general election scheduled in November, which decides who will be the master of the White House for the next 4 years is, of course, an important event in the United States. To a large extent, it is closely connected with the two above problems, especially the economic problem. Analysts generally believe that a Democratic presidential candidate will stand a very good chance of winning if an economic recession occurs before the election. If, on the contrary, the economy continues to grow instead of recess, and no other economic troubles appear this year, then the Republican Party is more

likely to hold on to its reign over the White House. A successful Moscow summit, if achieved, will give an even greater edge to the Republicans.

Whoever the new president may be, Reagan's tenure will end next January. On the question of who will be his successor, Reagan, without doubt, prefers a Republican, especially one who more or less shares his political ideas and will thus continue to carry out to a large extent his policy in the next 4 years. Therefore, it can be expected that in the first 10 months of the year before the general election, Reagan will not forget to weigh the election factor in dealing with any major domestic and foreign problem. In the new year, the Reagan administration will also face other knotty issues such as Persian Gulf escorts, Nicaragua, the Middle East problem, and U.S.-Japan economic conflicts. However, these are minor compared to the problems mentioned above.

**Newspaper Views Obstacles to Sino-U.S. Trade**  
*HK110238 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English*  
11 Jan 88 pp 1, 2

[By staff reporter Tian Ying]

[Text] China's trade with the United States has grown dramatically since 1979 and will increase more if the two countries can remove obstacles to further development, an official from China's leading foreign trade research institutions said.

China's open policy and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States in 1979 has boosted trade between the two countries.

Bilateral trade expanded from \$2.45 billion in 1979 to \$7.3 billion in 1986, an average annual increase of 17 percent. Now the U.S. is China's third largest trade partner after Japan and Hong Kong, said Ye Qixiang, an official of the International Trade Research Institute under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Bilateral trade reached \$4.96 billion in the first nine months of last year, according to statistics given by Chinese customs officials. The volume is estimated to reach \$7 billion for the whole year, a bit lower than that of 1986, Ye said.

The decline is partially due to the devaluation of the U.S. dollar, as China's foreign trade is conducted in U.S. dollars.

Oil and textiles are China's major exports to the United States. Traditionally both items each account for approximately one-third of China's total exports. Other exports include native produce, light industrial commodities, cereal and edible oil products.

But China's oil exports were reduced last year because of unstable prices on the world market. In the first six months of 1987, oil exports from China to the United States accounted for only 17 percent of total exports. However, textile exports increased to 47 percent of the total, Ye said.

China imports U.S. agricultural products and raw materials for industrial and agricultural production. In the past few years, while continuing these exports, the United States has increased its exports of industrial technology and equipment.

U.S. exports of electronic products, machinery, meters, instruments and technology increased from 42 percent of total exports to 53 percent last year, Ye said.

The change in the composition of U.S. exports has benefited both China, which now places great emphasis on the introduction of technology and equipment in its import plan, and the United States, which is advanced in industrial technology.

The main reason for the progress in Sino-U.S. trade is that China and the United States are well-placed to supply each other's needs, Ye said.

China's policy of opening to the outside world and its increasing demand for foreign technology and equipment has also prompted the growth.

There are also other reasons for the development, Ye said.

The U.S. government has in recent years relaxed controls on exports to China, expanded the categories of goods that can be exported and simplified approval formalities.

"Although trade between the two partners has expanded dramatically since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979, the potential has not been fully developed" Ye said. "The current trade situation does not match the population, resources, productivity and market capacity of both countries."

At present, China's exports to the United States account for less than one percent of total U.S. imports. That level of imports cannot meet the demand of American customers for Chinese goods.

"Both countries must take further steps to bring their cooperation and trade to a higher level, and several obstacles must be overcome," Ye said.

—Some out-dated measures and regulations of the American government have not been changed and are still hindering trade development between the two countries.



According to a Sino-U.S. trade treaty signed in 1979, China enjoys most favoured nation status, but the American government reexamines the country every year before it renews the approval.

"In my opinion, it is discrimination against China," Ye said.

—The United States has refused to give China the Generalized System of Preference treatment because China has not yet joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. As a result, China does not enjoy the preferential treatment the United States offers to most other developing countries.

—China has a large deficit with the United States. Although the two sides measure exports and imports in different ways, statistics from both sides show that China has suffered large trade deficits since 1972, the year when the two countries resumed trade relations.

"We do not mean imports and exports must be in absolute balance. One or two years of deficit is nothing special," Ye said, "but we cannot bear long-term and large deficits as the \$2.7 billion deficit in 1985 and the more than \$2 billion in 1986."

China is a developing country and only by increasing exports to the United States, can it import more U.S. commodities and equipment, Ye said.

—The U.S. government has in recent years relaxed controls on certain exports to China. But products outside these categories are still under strict control. The U.S. has listed China in the V group. Countries listed in this group are regarded as close friends of the United States. However, China does not enjoy the same treatment as other group members. In U.S. regulations on the control of exports, there is a special provision for China. Because China is a socialist country, high-tech products to be exported to it must get approval from the Paris-based Cocom [Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Exports] that deals with export controls.

The United States and China signed an agreement in December. Under it, the annual growth rate of Chinese textile and garment exports to the U.S. is to be cut from roughly 19 percent to 3 percent. This means the loss of a big market. To deal with the new situation, Ye said, China has to earn more money within the new quotas by selling better quality clothing. The agreement only limits the volume of exports not the earnings.

—The Chinese government is not happy with the United States because the two countries have not reached an agreement on protecting U.S. investment in China. This has hindered further expansion of U.S. investment in China. China has signed similar treaties with many other trade partners.

As for China, it should improve the quality and variety of its products, upgrade packaging and develop its infrastructure to guarantee delivery dates, Ye said.

## Soviet Union

### Gorbachev's Answers in Journal Interview

HK110530 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service  
in Chinese 1549 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)—LIAOWANG weekly today carries the answers Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made on 28 December 1987 in response to questions raised by LIAOWANG contributing reporter Tang Xiuzhe concerning the international situation, Soviet-U.S. relations, and reforms in the USSR.

Commenting on the international situation in 1987, Gorbachev said: "The change in the entire political atmosphere was the most important achievement of the year." First was the Washington meeting between Soviet and American leaders. In that meeting, the first accord on eliminating two types of nuclear missiles was reached, thus initiating real disarmament and opening the prospects for drastically reducing the principal nuclear weapons—strategic nuclear weapons.

Of course if we are to make a realistic estimate of the situation, it should be said that this is the first pile of bricks that will pave the way for building a really safe world, and we have to surmount many other obstacles on this path. One of the main obstacles is the restriction of outmoded thinking, which believes that the strength of a country can be demonstrated by how many weapons it owns. The main obstacle lies in carving up the world into spheres of influence and ignoring the everwidening gap between the "affluent" West and the "poor" South. There are also corresponding regional conflicts. The Soviet Union stands for settling these conflicts justly and politically, regardless where these conflicts occur."

Answering a question on the prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations as well as the trend of development of East-West relations as a whole, Gorbachev said: "We have by no means simplified matters. The USSR and the United States belong to different social systems. Their relations are part of a broader and multifaceted mutual relationship between these two systems or, as some people sometimes say, between East and West."

"However, what is important in our age is that we should not turn these differences and contradictions into excuses for provoking conflicts and use them to defend those conflicts; this is one of the important principles for the new thinking. It should be more so today because the on-going reform, democratization, and openness in the socialist world have created favorable conditions for East-West contacts, making it possible that their mutual relations may turn a new leaf."

Gorbachev said: "Today long-term policies cannot be formulated at the expense of others, and we must seek a balance of interests. Instead of confronting each other, everybody should work together to seek a balance of interests—this is a formidable but the only correct road leading to universal security, equality, and cooperation."

When asked what sort of progress the USSR has achieved in its reform, what kinds of problems it has encountered, and how it will solve these problems, Gorbachev said: "The period the USSR is in today can be called an epoch-making period. We have opened wide the window to let in the fresh air of reform." "We have formulated a theoretical and political program for reform. The main points of this program are democratization and carrying out fundamental economic reform." "Reform is a logical stage of development that we must go through before achieving a modern organizational form of a socialist society."

Gorbachev said: "Of course there were all sorts of problems, and there will be more problems ahead. Many of the problems are caused by contradictions during the initial stage which is, by nature, a transition period." [These problems include] inertia, the habits of considering and handling problems in the old ways, unwillingness to catch up with the pace of the times, fear of losing special privileges, and so forth. These problems also find expression in left-leaning sentiment and rashness, in a wish to achieve everything overnight, and in panic and despair when these wishes cannot be realized. "Conservatism and stage-overstepping [chao yue jie duan di zuo fa] are two sides of one mode. They are objectively slowing things down."

Gorbachev said: Reform has entered a new stage in the USSR. Businesses have to be responsible for profits and losses, and they have to raise the capital they need and decide on their operation; and the economic institution must also change the interrelationship among all its segments accordingly. These changes involve the interests of all workers. "Carrying out these changes means doing away with social concepts which erroneously believe that socialism is some sort of egalitarianism. As such, there is only one way to accomplish the set mission—let the masses take part in management directly, make decisions, and supervise."

He added: The party has to make decisions on many, many things. The party itself must be seriously reformed so that party organs will not take the place of state and economic organs, and will change their way of work. These issues shall be resolved in the national conference of party representatives scheduled for the summer of 1988.

Gorbachev said: "Developing according to conditions in Soviet society, the on-going reforms aim at reforming the society." "I should like to take this opportunity to say that we are highly interested in the economic and political reforms which are going on in China. The problems

our two countries are dealing with are similar, and this provides broad prospects for us to exchange our experiences for a useful purpose."

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee finally wished the Chinese people and their leaders success in carrying out the magnificent projects set forth by the 13th CPC National Congress; and he also wished them happiness, peace, and health during the new year.

### **Tian Urges Closer Economic Ties With USSR**

*OW101319 Beijing XINHUA in English*

*1313 GMT 10 Jan 88*

[“China, U.S.S.R. May Learn From Each Other in Reforms, Says Chinese Vice-Premier”]

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA)—China and the Soviet Union may learn from each other in their respective reforms with regard to concrete measures for reform, Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun said here today.

“Although the two countries are carrying out reforms in different ways based on their specific conditions, they face some problems of similar nature,” he added.

Tian made these remarks at a meeting with S.A. Sitarian, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union, and his party here this afternoon.

Tian noted that the last few years witnessed fast growth of Sino-Soviet economic relations and trade, but there are still great potentials. China hopes that the two countries will make common efforts to promote their economic cooperation to a new level.

Sitarian said that the Soviet Union and China share many common points in their reforms, and should therefore exchange their views frankly in this regard.

He said that the development of economic relations and trade between the two countries is just a start. He hopes that the two countries will further their economic, trade and technical cooperation in diversified forms.

The Chinese vice-premier also remarked that China wishes to swap experiences with the Soviet Union in such fields as planning and economic construction.

Sitarian and his party are here for the first session of the working group for planning under the Sino-Soviet Committee for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which was held here last Friday and Saturday.



### **Roundup on USSR Pullout From Afghanistan**

OW081552 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1510 GMT 8 Jan 88

["Roundup: Soviets Eager to Leave Afghanistan? By Wan Chengcai, Xi Shuguang"—XINHUA headling]

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)—Diplomatic overtures concerning a possible Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan reached a climax recently when the Soviet foreign minister said in Kabul that 1988 will be the "last" year for Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

As the Geneva talks between the Soviet-backed Afghan regime and Pakistan on the Soviet withdrawal entered a crucial stage, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze made an unannounced but highly visible three-day visit to Afghanistan, starting Monday, to discuss with Kabul regime leaders complete withdrawal of about 115,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan within a year.

According to TASS reports, the two sides have reached "a full understanding and agreement" on the issue.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Yuriy Alekseyev explained at a news briefing Thursday that Soviet troops can start leaving Afghanistan 60 days after an agreement is signed in the Geneva talks, and the entire withdrawal process may take less than 12 months.

In the meantime, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost visited Pakistan and briefed Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo on what was achieved in the Reagan-Gorbachev summit talks last December concerning the Afghan issue.

It was reported that Armacost also discussed with both Pakistan and the Afghan resistance leaders in Islamabad how to find a just and quick solution to the Afghan issue.

Looking back to Soviet official statements over the past six months, Moscow has shortened the timetable on the withdrawal from four years to one year. Alekseyev even claimed that the timetable was still flexible "if progress is made regarding the reconciliation process inside Afghanistan."

All signs point to the fact that the Soviet Union really intends to free itself from the war there and end its eight-year occupation of that war-torn Moslem Asian country.

Why?

The protracted war inflicted more than 30,000 deaths or injuries on Soviet troops, and 1,000 planes and 2,000 armored vehicles were damaged, with an estimated loss of over 10 billion U.S. dollars.

Moreover, the Soviet people have become increasingly discontent with the war there and the death of their countrymen. They want an early withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has caused much embarrassment to the Soviets in the international community and has become an obstacle to Soviet implementation of their new diplomatic philosophy.

The U.N. Assembly has passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops in Afghanistan almost every year since 1980.

The United States and other western countries look at the issue as a test of the Soviet Union's sincerity in its new diplomatic approach and on disarmament.

Greater Soviet-U.S. disarmament progress may depend on the Afghan issue.

The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was harmful to Moscow in developing relations with other countries as well as in carrying out domestic reforms.

The Soviet authorities said that progress in Afghan national reconciliation and the U.S. promise to stop aid to the Afghan resistance forces has prompted the move towards a quick withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The Reagan administration said the United States can stop military aid to the Afghan resistance forces before the Soviet Union withdraws the last of its troops.

Now, the world focuses its attention on a new round of talks between the Kabul regime and Pakistan and the two sides may reach an agreement on the issue if everything goes smoothly.

The Soviet foreign minister had announced following his Kabul visit a "unilateral" Soviet ceasefire there, but fighting was still reported continuing. Only recently, large numbers of Soviet forces were massed in Khost near the Afghan-Pakistan border against Afghan resistance fighters.

The hope is that the Kremlin will match its promise of withdrawal with action.

### **Northeast Asia**

#### **Ministry Urges Japan To Redress Damages**

OW091405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1457 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jan (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade today demanded the Japanese Government to protect its international business reputation and properly redress the damages caused to China by the "Toshiba Machinery Case."

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade briefed reporters of this news agency on Japan's unilateral breach of contract with China, following the "Toshiba Machinery Case." He demanded the Japanese side to compensate for the losses suffered by the Chinese side. After the "Toshiba Machinery Case" developed in Japan in May last year, the Japanese Government applied sanctions banning the export of some Toshiba products to "communist countries," thus causing unjustified damages to our country. The Toshiba Machinery Corp has been prohibited from fulfilling its 25 export contracts with China. Other Japanese firms have also been unable to fulfill contracts signed with China amounting to some \$900 million because the Japanese Government is enforcing the "embargo" and delaying its approval of these contracts.

In response to our repeated representations and urgings, the Japanese side has successively taken some measures. However, it has not approved the fulfillment of the 25 Toshiba contracts, saying it must consult with other countries concerned. On 8 December 1987, a plan for handling the 25 contracts signed between the Toshiba Machinery Corp. and Chinese firms was formally submitted by the Japanese foreign minister to the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo and by the Japanese Embassy in China to our Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. According to the plan, the majority of the contracts will be transferred to other firms, held in moratorium, or canceled with compensation, while the remainder will be approved by the Japanese Government as special administrative exceptions.

It was reported that on 31 December 1987, Chen Zhixiao, director of the Second Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, invited a responsible person in charge of commerce of the Japanese Embassy to a meeting and said: The "Toshiba Machinery Case" has nothing to do with China. Failure to fulfill the contracts signed between China and the Toshiba Corp. is entirely a result of the Japanese side's unilateral breach of contract in disregard of its international business reputation; it causing huge direct and indirect economic losses to China. The Chinese side is justified in demanding that the Japanese Government approve the fulfillment of all 25 contracts signed between the Toshiba Machinery Corp. and the Chinese firms. After our repeated representations and urgings and after 7 months had elapsed, the Japanese side put forward its handling plan on 8 December. Moreover, it made the plan public on the same day, and we do not know why it did so. Frankly, we are not satisfied with the plan. We have reminded the Japanese side of its negative effects on Sino-Japanese trade. Chen Zhixiao then pointed out: Considering Sino-Japanese friendship and long-term interests, the two sides should handle the matter through negotiations, and the Japanese Government should do the following:

1. Speed up the examination and approval of all contracts under consideration and arrange as soon as possible a timetable for the delivery of substitute products and the delivery of delayed shipments as agreed;
2. Guarantee that the promised substitute products are as good as the contracted products in technical specifications and functions;
3. Direct the Japanese firms concerned to compensate for the direct and indirect economic losses caused to our enterprises because of cancellation or delay of contracts;
4. Speed up the examination and approval of contracts and export contracts signed by firms other than the Toshiba Machinery Corp for which permits have not yet been issued; and
5. Honor its repeated commitments that it will relax the "embargo" on China and, in particular, prevent recurrence of such incidents that obstruct normal development of Sino-Japanese trade relations.

#### **Japan's Purchase of Carriers Condemned**

HK071455 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE  
in Chinese 1005 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Article by Yi Lan (0122 5663): "Japanese Intention To Buy Aircraft Carriers Merits Vigilance"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Some actions taken by Japan last year deserve attention: It was the second year that Japan's military expenses exceeded 1 % of its GNP. Also, Japan showed contempt for China's sovereignty in handling the Kokuryo case; failed to keep its promise to cut the considerable balance of trade unfavorable to China; refused to fulfill some trade contracts under the pretext of the "Toshiba case" and thus inflicted heavy losses upon a few major enterprises in the China Mainland; and refused to compensate the claimant for losses incurred when 2,500 trucks imported from Nissan broke down shortly after they were put into use, stalling the claimant by saying that it "would consider the possibility of sending some technical personnel to China to give guidance on maintenance." Furthermore, the Sino-Japanese friendship monument has been damaged five times in the past 6 months.... While all these unpleasant events remain fresh in people's memories, it is reported that the Japanese Self-Defense Corps is planning to buy aircraft carriers; and Noboru Takeshita, who has just assumed premiership, has declared that he will visit Yasukuni Shrine somehow!

China has always treated Japan with due respect. But some Japanese behavior just makes us boil with anger.

On 13 December, the 50th anniversary of the Nanjing Massacre, the American Chinese community held a painting exhibition to expose the Japanese aggressors' outrages and raise again the issue of war reparations.

We do not intend to discuss the issue of whether China will take up the issue of claiming war reparations here. But, in any case, the feelings of those in the Chinese community in the United States in organizing the memorial painting exhibition are definitely understandable. By raising the issue of the claim for war reparations again, they just wanted to urge some Japanese to remain sober-minded and to remind them that Japan brought great suffering to China and other Asian countries.

Now, without having paid back the old debts, some Japanese are going to start something again and are trying to further expand their military force. Japan has a sound economic basis. If a little bit more than 1 % of its GNP is set aside as military expenses, this will come to more than \$30 billion a year. Although this figure is much lower than the amount spent by the United States and the Soviet Union, it is comparable to that spent by the United Kingdom and France and far exceeds Japan's need for self defense. Now that Japan intends to buy aircraft carriers, is this a sign that Japan is striving to become a military power? This is indeed a question which merits attention.

Today's international community is, after all, different from that in the past. The countries of the world not only demand fair trade but also long for a peaceful and tranquil environment. The United States and the Soviet Union have just concluded an official agreement on eliminating some of their intermediate-range missiles, and China has already reduced its armed forces by 1 million. Japan, however, is going to increase its military expenses and expand its military force. This does not seem to be in keeping with the international atmosphere, which is in favor of detente. China and other Asian countries suffered bitterly from Japan's aggression in the past and continue to suffer from unfair trade with Japan today. Therefore, it is fully justified for China and other Asian countries to keep a wary eye on Japan's efforts to expand its economic influence and military force.

**Participation in Olympic Games Reported**  
*HK100210 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese*  
10 Jan 88 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing by correspondent Juan Chi-hung (7086 4764 1347): "China Will Take Part in Seoul Olympics"]

[Text] According to a well-informed source here, China will officially announce in a few days its participation in the Olympic Games held in Seoul South Korea this year. The delegation will be larger than the one China sent to the 1984 Olympic Games held in Los Angeles, U.S.A.

The source said that China will take part in the events which are within its capacity. The Chinese delegation will be larger than the previous one because of the following three factors: Table tennis will be a new event added to this year's Olympiad, the Chinese football team

is qualified as a regional representative, and the number of Chinese athletes that can win the first 25 places in swimming contests has increased.

As part of its multilateral international activities, the source said, China has decided to take part in the Olympic Games held in South Korea in light of regulations of the international organizations. This has nothing to do with bilateral relations with South Korea. The deadline for applications to the Olympic Games is 17 January.

**Southeast Asia & Pacific**

**CPPCC's Deng Yingchao Meets Mrs Penn Nouth**  
*OW110846 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0736 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—Deng Yingchao, chairwoman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met with Chou Kum Prang, widow of Kampuchean Prime Minister Penn Nouth, here this morning.

**Philippine President Planning Visit to PRC**  
*OW062345 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1604 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] Manila, January 6 (XINHUA)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino might go to the People's Republic of China for her first visit abroad this year, although no date has been set.

The announcement was made by Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno at a news briefing at the presidential palace after today's cabinet meeting.

"There is a strong possibility she might go abroad for her visit this year and the first country possibility is China," Benigno said.

**Official Interviewed on Thai Relations**  
*OW071204 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1101 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—"China hopes Sino-Thai relations will be even better in the New Year," said Zhang Wenjin, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, in an interview today.

Zhang, who is ready to leave tomorrow on a week-long goodwill visit to Thailand as a guest of the Thailand-China Friendship Association, said, "at the start of a New Year, I feel honored to tour a country as beautiful as Thailand and hope for longlasting friendship between the two countries."

"The two countries, which have been good neighbors for 2,000 years, entered a new era after the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1975," Zhang explained.



"Since that time," he went on, "many top Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, have made goodwill visits to Thailand, while some Thai leaders have also come to China, and all these visits are helping China and Thailand trust each other."

Zhang said his visit is aimed at furthering exchange and cooperation between the two associations and to promote better understanding between the two peoples.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, China's largest unofficial friendship-promoting organization, hosted 10 Thai delegations last year, Zhang said, adding Chatichai Choonhavan, Thailand's deputy prime minister and president of the Thailand-China Friendship Association visited China last October.

According to Zhang, his association will continue to act as a bridge for more contact between the two countries on all levels, and has already hosted over 100 delegations from Thailand.

Zhang praised the Thai Government and people for supporting the Kampuchean coalition government led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in its struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

**Zhao Ziyang Meets Mauritian Leader Offman**  
*HK080418 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1333 GMT 7 Jan 88*

[Report by reporter Li Wei (2621 0251): "Zhao Ziyang Meets with Mauritian Guests"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan (Zhongguo Xinwen She)—General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Zhao Ziyang, who had just returned to Beijing yesterday after his 2-week tour of China's coastal area, met with a delegation from the Mauritian Socialist Militant Movement led by its General Secretary Karl Offman.

This was Zhao's first meeting this year with foreign guests.

In the 40-minute conversation Zhao Ziyang briefed his guests on China's achievements in recent years. He stated: There are still some problems in China. We have a comparatively poor foundation to start with in various aspects. To date we are still economically and culturally backward. Therefore China attaches importance to good experiences in other countries, and is willing to learn from them.

He added: The theory on the initial stage of socialism in China put forward by the 13th Party Congress has enabled the whole party to take a new leap in cognition. After the congress, the whole party has been more conscious in implementing the line adopted since the 3d

Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The whole party has further consolidated its unity. I believe that under the guidance of the line, China will achieve further development in various quarters.

Zhao Ziyang also talked about the issue of Third World development. He stressed: Most developing countries are confronted with the problem of finding a path for development which is suitable to their conditions. Therefore, one important point in cooperation between developing countries is that they should exchange development experiences and learn from each other. He said that in this sense China was willing to further strengthen its cooperation with the Third World.

Zhao Ziyang expressed admiration for important achievements made by Mauritius after its independence. He emphasized: China and Mauritius have a long-standing friendship, hold broadly identical view on many issues, and are confronted with similar problems. Great potential can be tapped in further developing these relations.

Offman said: Mauritius has followed the development and achievements made by China since the 13th Party Congress with interest. He expressed his gratitude for the assistance rendered by China to Mauritius. He also hoped that friendly cooperation between China and Mauritius would contribute toward developing relations between China and Africa.

At the start of the meeting Offman presented Zhao Ziyang with an exquisite model of a sailing boat. He said that there were two implications in the present: First, that Mauritius could produce such a handicraft; and second, that it was an invitation for Zhao Ziyang to visit Mauritius. Smiling, Zhao said: "This is a present of great significance."

The Mauritian Socialist Militant Movement established relations with the CPC in 1986. This was the first delegation the Movement has sent to China since its founding in 1983.

### West Europe

**Roundup on Mitterrand's Djibouti Trip**  
*HK090845 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 87 p 6*

[Roundup by reporter Zhang Qihua (1728 0796 5478): "A Visit with Strong Political and Military Implications—on President Mitterrand's Djibouti Visit"]

[Text] Paris, 24 Dec (RENMIN RIBAO)—President Mitterrand and his party paid a visit to Djibouti on 22 and 23 December. Mitterrand is the first French president to visit Djibouti since it declared independence 10 years ago. Therefore he was warmly welcomed by President Hassan Gouled. Accompanied by Defense Minister Giraud, President Mitterrand inspected the French

troops stationed there and watched demonstration flights on board the French aircraft carrier "Clemenceau." The main content of Mitterrand's remarks during his visit was: France will continue to stay in the Gulf and Indian Ocean areas. It is believed that his is a visit with strong political and military implications.

Djibouti is a country on the western side of the Bab el Mandeb and an important strategic point guarding the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. France occupied Djibouti a century ago. In 1977, the country declared independence but it has continued to maintain "special ties" with France since then. It has signed some military agreements with France, allowing the latter to station 4,000 troops there, and France is providing Djibouti with economic and military aid of nearly 100 million French francs annually. At this meeting the president of Djibouti said that he was satisfied with the development of bilateral relations, and the French president also expressed his thanks to Djibouti for the facilities it had traditionally provided for the French Navy.

At the end of June this year, as a result of the "embassy war," France and Iran broke off diplomatic relations. At the end of July, since the war in the Gulf was aggravated, a French Naval Task Force, with "Clemenceau" as the flagship, was despatched from the Mediterranean to the Gulf via the Red Sea and the Bab el Mandeb. One-third of the French Navy was sent to this area and thus France became the only Western nation other than the United States to send an aircraft carrier to the sea area near Iran. "Clemenceau" berthed at Djibouti many times. Western papers said that Djibouti was a "French anchorage in the Indian Ocean."

Now that the two French hostages have been set free in Beirut and the "embassy war" between France and Iran has ended, what people are interested in is whether France will withdraw its aircraft carrier. But during his Djibouti visit, President Mitterrand gave a negative answer to this question. He said that the French fleet had still not yet "fulfilled its mission" in the Gulf, and that "Clemenceau" will continue to carry out its task to "protect the interests of France." The reason it is now staying in the Indian Ocean is that France's interests have been encroached on due to the war between Iran and Iraq. Mitterrand continued: This has nothing to do with changes in the relationship between France and Iran. The question why France has continued to stay in the Indian Ocean is not a subject for discussion in French-Iranian talks. France refuses to link dispatching troops with the deterioration in its relations with Iran and does not want to withdraw its fleet from the Persian Gulf in a hurry. This is because that "Clemenceau's" presence has become a political symbol which helps to enhance France's position in its talks with Iran on the normalization of diplomatic relations. LE FIGARO said that its remaining in the Gulf area, where the situation is still rather tense, is regarded as a guarantee of security there. The withdrawal of "Clemenceau" however, will

make some Arab countries in this area, especially Iraq, feel more warlike and they will lose their confidence in France. The United States and Britain will also be dissatisfied with this.

According to analysis by the media France has emphasized the importance of its staying in the Indian Ocean, based on the following considerations: 1) France is seeking a position of power in this area to oppose the monopoly by external forces. President Mitterrand said in Djibouti that France is the "third biggest power" in that area; 2) France is trying to protect its merchant vessels in that area. It was reported that the French fleet had been escorting French merchantmen in the Sea of Oman weekly, and had swept more than 10 underwater mines in that area. 3) Since this area is close to the Middle East, by staying in the Indian Ocean, France can more easily cope with the complicated and changeable situation there. People believe that Mitterrand's trip to Djibouti has reflected these strategic intentions.

**Roundup on Visit to France by GDR's Honecker**  
*OW100836 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0733 GMT 10 Jan 88

["Roundup: Honecker's France Visit Boosts Bilateral Relations (By Mao Ruiqing)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, January 9 (XINHUA)—The three-day visit of Democratic German leader Erich Honecker to Paris that ended today was a denotation of a general trend of detente between East and West as well as the desire of both Paris and Berlin to boost bilateral political and economic relations.

Honecker was the first top leader of Democratic Germany to travel to one of the three war-time Western allies that still oversee the divided city of Berlin together with the Soviet Union.

During his stay here, Honecker held talks with President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and other French leaders that focused on arms control and bilateral ties.

Before he left Paris Saturday, Honecker told reporters that his talks with the French leaders "were very constructive," particularly on issues of economic, cultural and political relations.

In times of turbulence, he said, it was "particularly important to take coordinated and active actions useful to arms reduction and good cooperation between East and West."

French sources said that both the French and Democratic German leaders voiced their support to the signing of the treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union on demolishing intermediate-range nuclear missiles.



However, the two sides differed on the issue of short-range missiles in Europe.

Democratic Germany holds the superpower agreement on intermediate-range missiles should be followed by talks on abolishing short-range missiles, a proposal Honecker had put forward to Federal Germany before he came to France.

"Our objective is to build a world free of nuclear weapons," declared Honecker, who called for first of all a non-nuclear zone in central Europe.

Disagreeing with Honecker, President Mitterrand said negotiations on short-range missiles could only begin after results were achieved in superpower talks on reducing their strategic nuclear weapons.

Mitterrand excluded France's short-range missiles from the category of conventional forces and termed them part of the country's strategic arsenals.

An Elysee spokesman later said that to France the "top priority" was the reduction of strategic weapons by the two superpowers and it was too soon in the disarmament process to focus debate on the category of short-range missiles.

Despite the difference on arms, Honecker's visit was viewed as a major diplomatic move taken by Democratic Germany which is sure to deepen mutual understanding and cooperation between France and Democratic Germany.

Welcoming Honecker at the airport, Mitterrand said, "I hope we may find the path that will enable us, across several exchanges, to establish between our two countries a dialogue, exchanges, a way of understanding each other."

On the eve of the visit, Mitterrand said that the West should not "lose the sight of another Europe, that of the East."

France is the second largest trade partner of Democratic Germany in Western Europe. Although no concrete agreements were announced, this visit will inevitably further enhance the bilateral relations that have been developed since the two countries established relations in 1973.

#### Qiao Shi Meets Italian Justice Minister

OW070456 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1216 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Qiao Shi met Italian Minister of Justice Giuliano Vassalli and his party here this afternoon.

The Italian visitors arrived here last Sunday and are scheduled to tour Xian and Shanghai, where they will go sight-seeing and visit a prison.

While in Beijing, they held talks with their Chinese counterparts exchanging information and expanding cooperation in judicial affairs.

#### Norwegian Premier on Potential of PRC Trade

OW090023 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2022 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Stockholm, January 8 (XINHUA)—Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said "There is a great potential to improve and increase economic cooperation and trade" with China, and two countries can cooperate on many international issues as well.

The Norwegian prime minister will begin a week-long official visit to China January 18.

In a recent interview in her office with Chinese correspondents in Nordic countries, Mrs. Brundtland said, "The aim of my visit to China is to further contribute to the development of the very good and friendly relations that exist between our two countries."

"I also hope that my visit will contribute to improvement further in the economic and trade relationships which have been adding over the 1980s," she said. She mentioned especially the cooperation in the energy field, such as the electricity and oil production.

In her visit to China, the prime minister said, she will be accompanied by a high-level business delegation consisting of 16 members from major Norwegian companies, like Statoil. They will have contacts with their Chinese counterparts to explore ways of developing trade and other economic cooperation.

Mrs. Brundtland said Norway and China "have very parallel views" in most fields of international political affairs, and they "can cooperate in many areas." She focussed the cooperation on the environment and development as well as the security and disarmament issues.

Mrs. Brundtland is the first woman prime minister in the history of Norway. There are seven female ministers in her cabinet, the highest percentage of women force in a cabinet.

#### Foreign Ministry On Macao Declaration

OW090936 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0853 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)—A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a press communique today. The communique reads in full as follows:

According to the provisions of the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao" signed by Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Silva in Beijing on 13 April 1987, the Government of China and the Government of Portugal have decided to exchange the instruments of ratification for the "Joint Declaration" in Beijing on 15 January 1988.

### **Training Agreement Signed With Spain**

*OW071308 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1040 GMT 7 Jan 88*

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—China and Spain just signed an agreement to jointly train upper-level tourism personnel.

The agreement, signed Wednesday by Zhao Dongwan, China's minister of labor and personnel, and Manuel Chaves Gonzales, Spain's minister of labor and social security, spells out an on-the-job management training program, and specific programs for room and service department managers and refresher classes for vocational tourism school teachers.

Ian Chambers, director of the Beijing office of the International Labor Organization also signed the agreement.

## **East Europe**

### **Roundup on Poland Ending State Monopolies**

*OW101536 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1256 GMT 10 Jan 88*

["Roundup: Poland Finds Monopoly Harmful to Socialism (By Wen Youren)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, January 10 (XINHUA) — As Poland's economic reforms push ahead, talk of shattering the state monopoly over business, finance and foreign trade has already become a major part of the call to break away from orthodox socialist practices.

The Polish press has ranked the need to de-monopolize the country's over-centralized economy during the second reform phase as one of the country's most urgent issues. The Polish media also has attacked over-centralization for violating the principles of economic restructuring.

Like most socialist countries, Poland has run an over-centralized economy with the government issuing mandatory production quotas to various enterprises while depriving producers of any say in management.

Supporters of the old ways hold that capitalist monopoly inevitably gives rise to stagnation and corruption, while a planned, monopolized socialist economy can lead to the most rational, efficient and fastest development.

That, however, has hardly become reality in most socialist countries, including Poland. Over the years, an increasing number of problems are emerging because of over-centralization.

Reviewing past experience, the Polish newspaper "REPUBLIC" said monopolists never care about reducing costs, because they are ensured of certain profits, nor do they pay much attention to the proportions of development.

As a result, the paper said, the call for greater efficiency, better quality and less waste has been neglected. There has been no pressure on monopolists to heed that call.

In short, monopolistic manipulation cannot create the necessary atmosphere for reform, the paper concluded.

Polish authorities, trying to set "a model for socialist enterprise" by introducing a liberalized economy, have already translated many new ideas into action.

To encourage free competition among enterprises, the country has enacted an anti-monopoly law and eased restrictions for setting up privately-owned enterprises. The number of private businesses in Poland by early last year increased to more than 500,000.

De-monopolization is also occurring in Poland's banking system. In addition to a new savings bank, the government plans to establish a number of small banks with public and private ownership. These are intended to give enterprises the freedom to open accounts wherever they like.

Efforts have also been made to change foreign trade policy. In contrast to the past's strict state control of exports and imports, enterprises are now given power to independently sign contracts for imports and exports, and beginning from this year, enterprises will have the power to freely choose any foreign trade companies for cooperation.

**Deng Reportedly Approves Top-Level Changes**

*OW081137 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1132 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan. 8 KYODO—The Chinese leadership has tentatively picked 80-year-old party Politburo member Yang Shangkun as new Chinese president to succeed Li Xiannian, 78, who has publicly expressed his desire to step down as head of state, a reliable Chinese source in Hong Kong said Friday.

Wang Zhen, 79, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, has been tentatively chosen as vice president while vice premier Wan Li, 71, will succeed Peng Zhen, 85, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (parliament), the source said.

These top-level personnel changes will be formalized at the first session of the Seventh National People's Congress, scheduled to be held in Beijing in late March, the source said.

Peng, regarded by China watchers as a senior leader of the conservative faction within the Chinese leadership, is likely to completely retire without assuming any other major state post, the source said.

These tentative decisions have been made since the 13th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party held last November.

China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the party's Central Military Commission, has reportedly agreed to the top-level personnel changes.

China restored the posts of president and vice president when it last revised the state Constitution in 1982, and Li was elected president and Ulanhu vice president in June 1983.

But, unlike under the 1954 Constitution, the authority to command the Armed Forces was shifted from the president to the chairman of the Central Military Commission, making the post of the president more of an honorary position than previously.

Both Yang and Wang are said to enjoy the strong trust of Deng Xiaoping. Yang has been assisting Deng in the army's modernization as one of the vice chairmen of the Central Military Commission since July 1981.

Wang, also a senior leader hailing from the military, is reported to have strongly criticized Hu Yaobang when Hu was forced to step down as party general secretary in January last year. Wang made his accusations against Hu from his post of vice chairman of the party's Central Advisory Commission.

Wang has served as honorary chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association and has many friends among Japanese political and business leaders. Japanese leaders would welcome the nomination of Wang as vice president, especially at a time when Japan-China relations have been somewhat strained due mainly to China's dissatisfaction with a Japanese court ruling on ownership of a Chinese student dormitory in Kyoto.

The same Chinese source in Hong Kong also said there is only a very slight possibility that Hu Yaobang will be named chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a popular front organization, as the successor to Deng Yingchao. Deng is the widow of Premier Zhou Enlai.

Though he resigned from the post of party general secretary, Hu was retained as one of the 17 members of the party Politburo at the party congress last November.

The source here admitted that voices from some quarters are calling for naming Hu head of the popular front organ, but that such a possibility is very small.

Immediately after the Chinese party congress last November, the Chinese-language weekly OUTLOOK in Hong Kong reported the three senior leaders — Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and Li Xiannian — were going into "semi-retirement."

Deng dropped all posts but the chairmanship of the Central Military Commission and Chen moved to the chairmanship of the Central Advisory Commission.

Some observers here, therefore, speculate that there is more than a small possibility that Li may become head of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

If parliament head Peng Zhen steps down from all major posts in both the party and state, the influence of the conservative faction in the leadership would certainly dwindle and thus create a better situation for party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and other reformist leaders in carrying out the open-door and reform policies.

Deng Liqun, once a party Secretariat member and known as an active leader of the conservative faction, even failed to be reelected as a member of the party's Central Committee at the November party congress.

**Political Bureau Holds Third Plenary Session**

*OW090732 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0637 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)—The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held its third plenary session in Beijing on the morning of 9 January. It discussed and endorsed, in principle, the revised "Law of



the People's Republic of China for State-Owned Industrial Enterprises (Draft)." The session proposed that this draft law be submitted by the State Council to the NPC Standing Committee for deliberation.

Attending the session were 15 members and 1 alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. Two Political Bureau members were absent from the meeting due to official business. Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the session.

**Law on Assembly, Demonstration To Be Proposed**  
*HK071317 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
*in Chinese 1047 GMT 7 Jan 88*

[Report: "Minister of Public Security Wang Fang Says a Draft Law on Assembly, Procession, and Demonstration Will Be Introduced This Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Today, Minister of Public Security Wang Fang revealed here that this year a draft law on assembly, procession, and demonstration would be submitted to the State Council for examination and approval.

The minister said that according to the Ministry of Public Security's legislation plans, four draft laws, including the above-mentioned law and three other decisions on retention and investigation, and five sets of draft administrative regulations would be submitted to the State Council for examination. These regulations will cover maintenance of traffic order, handling of road accidents, and frontier inspection.

According to this minister, public security legislation needs support from experts, scholars, and the propaganda, news, and judiciary departments.

Wang Fang said that in the new year, it is necessary for the Ministry of Public Security to strengthen public security legislation, enforce laws more satisfactorily, establish and perfect an internal system for monitoring law enforcement, and voluntarily subject itself to the supervision of the law, the masses, and public opinion.

**NPC Standing Committee Holds 24th Meeting**

**To Decide Date for Seventh NPC**

*OW110834 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0808 GMT 11 Jan 88*

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—China's supreme power organ has begun to deliberate for the fourth time the country's draft law on publicly-owned industrial enterprises and the draft law on Sino-foreign cooperatively run enterprises, which was submitted for examination for the first time.

The 24th Meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, which opened today, will also decide the date of the First Plenary Session of the Seventh NPC and make suggestions on the agenda for that session.

At today's plenary meeting, which was presided over by Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Chen Pixian, Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, made a report on the revision of the draft law on publicly-owned enterprises. Li Lanqing, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, made explanations as regards the formulation of the draft on Sino-foreign cooperatively run enterprises.

Zhang Wenshou, deputy secretary general of the State Council, made explanations on China's first Draft State Secrets Law.

Today's plenary meeting also heard reports by Song Rufen and Xiang Chunyi, both vice-chairmen of the NPC Law Committee, on the results of deliberations on the country's Water Law and supplementary regulations governing smuggling, embezzlement and bribery. The three drafts were first deliberated at the 23rd NPC meeting last November.

The plenary meeting today also heard reports by three NPC professional committees on the results of the handling of 28 motions handed down by the Presidium of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixth National People's Congress—on judicial, financial and economic affairs, and Overseas Chinese affairs. Many of the suggestions contained in the motions have already been adopted and some are under deliberation, the reports said.

The plenary meeting approved the formation of an electoral committee responsible for the election of more than 260 deputies from the Armed Forces to the coming First Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress.

On the agenda of the 11-day scheduled meeting are reports by the State Council on the situation in agriculture, a report on President Li Xiannian's visit to France, Italy, Luxemburg and Belgium last November and reports on NPC delegations' visits to the Sudan, Morocco, Libya, Spain, Portugal and Finland over the past year.

**Various New Laws Proposed**

*OW111110 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1030 GMT 11 Jan 88*

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—China will add more laws governing the country's administration of justice, investment, pricing and public security, according to officials from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) here today.

The preparatory work for drafting new judiciary laws is now under way, said Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairperson of the NPC Law Committee. Since some articles of the provisional regulations concerning lawyers, published by the State Council in 1980, they still have much room for improvement. [sentence as received]

A group under the Ministry of Justice, responsible for drafting a law on the reform of criminals through labour, was established in March, 1980, according to the vice-chairperson, and the first draft of the law is ready for discussion.

Another group was also formed last April under the same ministry to work on a law governing the re-education of juvenile delinquents through labour, Lei said. This law will help to safeguard the country's social order, prevent crimes, and ensure the smooth advancement of the socialist modernization drive.

Lei also revealed that the third draft of the People's Police Law has been drawn up by the Ministry of Public Security.

Work on regulations governing the choosing of deputies to people's congresses, as well as those governing limited-liability companies is also being carried out by the appropriate departments, according to the vice-chairperson.

An investment law is now being drafted by a group under the State Planning Commission, said Ye Lin, vice-chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee. The law will mainly focus on the administration, adjustment and control of fixed asset investments.

A pricing law is also to be drafted by the State Administration for Commodity Prices, the vice-chairman said, to streamline and facilitate the country's pricing policy, and deepen its price reform efforts.

Also in draft form is another law concerning the safety and health of miners. It has involved the cooperation of 13 departments including the State Economic Commission, and Ministry of Labour and Personnel, according to Ye.

#### **Industrial Enterprise Law Viewed**

OW110916 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0836 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—The "State-Owned Industrial Enterprise Law (Draft) of the People's Republic of China" is being discussed for the fourth time by China's supreme legislative body.

A decision was made at the 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC), which opened here today, to make public the full text of the draft law so as to solicit opinions from local people's congresses, governments, officials, workers and other experts nationwide.

The draft law was first submitted to the National People's Congress for discussion in 1985.

The present draft law under scrutiny was formulated after careful investigations and according to the guidelines of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and opinions of various localities and departments, an NPC official said.

"The revised draft makes more explicit the stipulations on the principles concerning the separation of ownership and management of the enterprises, the position and role of the Communist Party organizations and factory directors, the forms of decisionmaking and distribution, and the cadre system of the enterprises," said Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.

It is written in the draft law that "the state exercises the principle of separating the right of ownership of the enterprise from that of management."

It also stipulates that "the enterprise has the right to own, use and dispose of, according to law, the properties entrusted by the state to the enterprise."

Moreover, he said, the State Council has been working out concrete principles related to contracting and leasing, and administrative regulations concerning the rights and duties of the government on the one hand and the contractor and lease-holder on the other.

There is an article in the general principles of the draft law saying that the grass-roots organizations of the Communist Party in an enterprise serve to supervise the implementation of the guidelines and policies of the party and state. They also serve to back up the enterprise directors in exercising their power according to law.

Concerning distribution, the draft law, while stressing the principle of distribution according to work, also stipulates that enterprises can also employ other forms of distribution permitted by law.

"This provides a legislative basis for enterprises to introduce forms of distribution other than that based on the principle of distribution according to work, if they need to do so," Yuan said.

The draft law also stipulates that "the management system of the enterprise, headed by the director, has full responsibility for the enterprise according to law."



This will not only ensure that the directors are responsible for production and management of the enterprises, but also for the training, education and deployment of the workers, Yuan said.

According to the draft law, the enterprise can set up a management committee headed by the director for decisionmaking. But this does not exclude other forms of decisionmaking by the enterprises, with the approval of the state.

#### State Secrets Law Submitted

OW110946 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0912 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—A Draft State Secrets Law was submitted to the 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) for examination and deliberation here today.

The "Draft Law of the People's Republic of China for Protecting State Secrets", which was submitted by Acting Premier Li Peng, is aimed at safeguarding the country's security and interests, and guaranteeing and promoting the development of socialist construction.

In his explanation of the draft law, Zhang Wenshou, deputy secretary-general of the State Council, said that while stressing security, the draft law has also been drawn up in line with the current reform and open policy.

He said that the provisional regulations for maintaining state secrets, issued by the central government in 1951, no longer suit the present situation.

Zhang said that the drafting of the new law was started by the state security departments in 1980 and will become a guideline for readjusting the country's security work in the new historical period.

State secrets are matters that involve state security and interest which are known only to a limited number of people for a limited time, Zhang explained. They are divided in the draft into first-, second- and third-class secrets, and are given clear definitions in the draft law, he said.

The draft law stipulates that state secrets should be given a specified validity period, so that they will no longer be regarded as secrets after a certain period of time. Zhang called this stipulation a major reform in security work. In this way, he said, lots of work will be saved and a large amount of information, especially information about China's economy, science and technology which are kept as secrets for certain periods of time will be known to the society in general in time.

Penalties for breaking the state secrets law are also spelled out in the draft, Zhang pointed out.

#### County Level Deputies Elected

OW091154 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0910 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)—The election of deputies to the congresses at the county and township levels in China has been basically completed, sources from the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee said today.

New leaders of the government at all of the country's counties and townships and county NPC Standing Committees have been named with a few exceptions, a committee official told XINHUA today.

There are altogether 2,830 counties, county-level cities and municipal districts, and more than 50,000 townships in the country. Deputies to the congresses at the county and township levels are elected every three years.

This election, the third since 1981, has been the most successful in enhancing democratic consciousness and concept of law among the public, the official said. "It reflects the spirit of the reform on political structure."

The number of the deputies to the new county congresses is 20 percent less than previous congresses and the number of the deputies to the township congresses is about 30 percent less, the official said.

Many of the newly elected deputies are younger and better educated. They include workers, peasants, intellectuals and other working people.

Candidates for 70 percent of the deputies were nominated by 10 or more voters and were listed equally with those nominated by the Chinese Communist Party and other democratic parties, social groups and mass organizations, he said.

A total of 216 candidates nominated by parties and mass organizations in northwest China's Shaanxi Province failed to get elected.

#### Deputies To Go on Inspections

OW090230 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0218 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)—New deputies to the 7th National People's Congress, which is to be convened during the first half of the year, and deputies to the current Sixth National Congress will be on inspection tours all over China in the next two months, the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee has announced.

In a circular reaching XINHUA today, the office asks all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional People's Congress standing committees and the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to do a good job of arranging these tours.

The NPC deputies are expected to gain first-hand knowledge of the implementation of national economic plans and budgets, the policy of reform and opening to the outside world and the law on regional autonomy for China's minority nationalities.

They will also study questions related to the national drive to spread legal knowledge and election of new people's congresses, and collect people's opinions on the draft law of state-owned enterprises and other matters.

The Enterprise Law will soon be submitted to the current NPC Standing Committee for approval, according to earlier news reports.

**PLA Deputies To Be Named to NPC**  
*OW110924 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0845 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—A resolution to form a committee guiding the election of deputies from the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) to the coming Seventh National People's Congress was approved here today.

The 24th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress agreed to the proposal made by the Central Military Commission, which named Yang Baibing as the 11-member committee's director. Yang is also director of the General Political Department of the PLA.

The deputy directors of the election committee are Chi Haotian, chief of the General Staff of the PLA, and Zhao Nanqi, director of the PLA's General Logistics Department.

The election of more than 260 PLA deputies to the Seventh National People's Congress will be completed by the end of this month, XINHUA learned.

**Governing Party With Strictness Stressed**  
*HK100129 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
in Chinese 1408 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—More than a year has passed since the CPC proposed that the party should be governed with strictness, but the results have been meager. Issue No 2 of LIAOWANG, which is about to go to press, says that this issue "has become an important question that should attract a high degree of attention and be seriously resolved by every comrade concerned with the future of the country and the fate of the party, and first of all by the Communist Party members."

Why is this question raised in this fashion? This is because the bureaucratism that exists to a serious degree in the party, and the practices of a few party members, especially certain party members undertaking leadership work, in abusing their powers not only ruin the party's

reputation but also constitute a kind of interference in reforms and opening up, and have become a matter that currently arouses much discussion and strong objections among the masses. In a certain sense, bureaucratism and unhealthy trends have become a social public evil.

This article published by LIAOWANG, entitled "Some Momentum Should be Gained From Governing the Party With Strictness," says that in order to preserve the party's image and promote the smooth progress of reforms, opening up, and the four modernizations, it is on the one hand necessary to integrate party building with reform and opening up, and strengthen the building of systems through carrying out reforms and opening up in depth, so as to reduce the sources that generate unhealthy trends; and on the other, it is essential to govern the party with strictness and strictly enforce party discipline.

The current problem is that the party still cannot be governed with strictness in certain places and departments. Long delays occur in placing the problems of certain people on file for investigation and prosecution, and when this procedure has been done it cannot be followed up; some people are lightly punished for serious crimes, and it is easy for them to go on being officials. Plenty of people tailor their words to suit the situation, but few speak out bluntly and impartially. If this state of affairs goes on, when can unhealthy trends ever be stopped? Since people who stretch out their hands for official posts put aside all considerations of face, and those who indulge in unhealthy trends can also do this, it is they themselves who are paying no heed to their face, so why should others preserve their face for them? Li Guixian, secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, recently said at a meeting that it is necessary to deal seriously with certain people who do not care about their face. That is well said! Only by governing the party with strictness can we preserve and improve the CPC's prestige.

The LIAOWANG article says that governing the party with strictness and attaining the goal of thorough governance of the whole party and the whole country, thus creating a good climate for reforms and opening up, is a major affair for the whole party. To make a success of this major affair, it is not enough just to rely on the demand for strict governance and strict punishment from top to bottom; it is necessary to tackle the problem in a comprehensive way. It is first necessary to start with those issues that arouse most objections among the masses and for which the conditions for establishing systems are now relatively ripe, such as abuse of powers in housing and personnel matters, together with illegal pursuit of gigantic profits in the economic field; such problems should be gradually and seriously resolved through reforms and through governing the party with strictness.

Fundamentally speaking, in achieving good party style, the CPC must also bring into play its supervisory role from top to bottom and the supervisory role of the

people, and place the party members and the entire party under effective supervision. This requires stepping up the building of democracy and the legal system and strictly acting according to the procedures of democracy and the legal system.

**MING PAO Claims CPC To Close HONGQI**  
*HK080222 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese*  
8 Jan 88 p 14

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has decided to close the party's official magazine HONGQI. However, due to the fact that such a decision involves a whole series of important questions and job arrangements for the magazine's personnel, the date for officially disbanding it will be postponed for several months.

As revealed by sources in Beijing, Zhao Ziyang already had the intention of closing HONGQI magazine before the convening of the 13th Party Congress because he regarded it as the supreme headquarters of the leftists. During the 13th Party Congress HONGQI personnel actively contacted other magazines and periodicals in order to get new jobs.

It has been learned that there are about 400 or so people working on HONGQI, and 138 of them are cadres above the level of deputy bureau chief. Due to such a large number of people, their high positions, and HONGQI's leftist line which other periodicals guard against, making job arrangements for the magazine's staff is a big problem.

Beijing sources also reveal that some people asked Zhao Ziyang what arrangements should be made for the magazine's editor-in-chief, Xiong Fu, after HONGQI's closure. Zhao Ziyang reportedly answered that it was all right so long as Xiong Fu could earn a living.

Xiong Fu was member of the 12th CPC Central Committee, but he was not elected to the 13th CPC Central Committee. This showed that he might retire. Recently, some responsible persons in charge of ideological work who are regarded as right deviationists such as He Jingzhi, Meng Weidai, and others have been asked to retire, or transferred to other posts. In addition, Wang Renzhi, director of the Central Propaganda Department (who was once deputy editor-in-chief of HONGQI), is reportedly unable to retain his post. It is generally believed that HONGQI magazine will be officially dissolved in the near future.

Due to the fact that making job arrangements for HONGQI personnel is a complicated problem, and that it has been the official CPC Central Committee periodical since the 1950's, once it is dissolved a whole series of important questions will be involved. To handle the matter with great care the CPC Central Committee has decided to postpone the official closing date for several months.

Additionally, the CPC Central Committee might dissolve HONGQI in a low-key manner by amalgamating it with LILUN YUAKAN (Theoretical Monthly) published by the Central Party School. Beijing sources also revealed that changes might take place in the relevant decision in the months to come.

**CYL To Undergo Comprehensive Restructuring**  
*OW290341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
in Chinese 1511 GMT 25 Dec 87

[By reporter Zhang Sutang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)—The CYL, one of our country's major mass organizations, is planning a comprehensive restructuring. The purpose of this restructuring is to transform and build, through sustained efforts, the CYL into an advance mass organization for youth which is truly democratic and filled with vitality at the grassroots, has clear and definite social functions, represents the interests of youth, has the ability to operate independently under the leadership of the party, and can really win the trust of all youth to bring its positive role into full play during the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and the development of democracy.

During a recent interview with this reporter, a responsible person from the CYL Central Committee said: Since its establishment, the CYL of our country has played a vanguard and model role in every historical period of our revolution and nation building. However, the present situation reveals that the problems of incompatibility between CYL work and subjective demands of our youth on the one hand and the rapidly changing social environment on the other, the uncertainty about the social functions of the CYL, the lack of democratic practice within the CYL, the lack of appeal and influence in some CYL organizations' work among youth, and losing touch with all youth exist to a certain extent.

The responsible person revealed that the major areas of structural reform of the CYL are: to define the social functions of the CYL; to define its relations with the various sectors of society; to represent and protect the overall interests of youth; to engage in social, democratic, and consultative dialogue; to reform its organizational, cadre, and personnel system; to establish a democratic policy-making and supervisory mechanism; to change its operative methods by enlivening activities at the grass-roots; to expand the source of income for its operating expense; and to establish its legal position. [passage omitted]

The reform of the organizational, cadre, and personnel system is an important aspect in the structural reform of the CYL. The responsible person from the CYL Central Committee said that it planned to gradually raise the ratio of youth among league members to expand the ranks of the CYL. It hoped to raise the ratio to 30 percent within 5 years from the present ratio of 10



percent. Beginning in 1988, a membership card system will be implemented throughout the league. Selection of CYL cadres will be carried out strictly according to democratic procedure. Responsible persons for league committees at the grass roots will be directly elected by league members or their representatives and will not be nominated by any organization or individual. No organization or individual will have the authority to veto any responsible person of CYL organizations who is legally elected. Election methods of responsible persons of CYL organizations in all localities at the county level and above will also undergo radical changes. Meanwhile, a democratic policy-making and supervisory system will be established to further lift restrictions and promote open supervision.

**Paper Views Banning Illegal Publications**  
*HK070755 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
29 Dec 87 p 4

[Report by Qi Xin (7871 2946): "Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate Issue Joint Circular Banning Illegal Publications"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec— The Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate recently issued a joint circular requiring all subordinating judicial organs to severely ban illegal publications in accordance with the law.

Based on the judicial explanations given in the circular, serious cases of illegal activities in publishing, printing, circulating, and marketing aimed at reaping huge profits would be guilty of profiteering in accordance with the law; and serious cases of pursuing the production and peddling of pornographic literature and painting, obscene audio and video tapes for profit may also be punished under the same charge. Based on the PRC Penal Code and supplementary stipulations by the NPC Standing Committee on the crime of profiteering, those engaged in illegal publication activities in violation of the penal code may be sentenced to between 10 years imprisonment and death, and their property may be confiscated.

Commenting on this, Supreme People's Court Vice President Lin Zhun said: These stipulations mean severe punishment for people involved in publishing illegal publications and provide guidance for the judiciary when conducting trials according to the law.

At the same time, the State Media and Publications Office, Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate and relevant departments handling current cases from 10 provinces and municipalities, recently called a conference on guidance in Beijing. At this conference it was stressed that in the crackdown on illegal publications it was necessary to draw a strict demarcation line between legal and illegal, and between guilty and not guilty.

At the concluding session today, guiding regulations were made on the legal concept of illegal publications, the demarcation line between being legal and illegal and between guilty and not guilty, on the unit in charge of the assessment of illegal publications, and on the contents of evidence.

**Zhao Calls for Media to Carry Out Reform**  
*OW090841 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0834 GMT 9 Jan 88

["Zhao Ziyang Calls for Press Reform"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang has called on journalists to carry out press reforms by improving their professional qualities and "developing socialist journalism with Chinese characteristics".

Zhao, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Committee, issued the call in a letter congratulating the All-China Journalists Association on the 50th anniversary of its founding.

The letter is carried in the latest issue of the monthly THE CHINESE JOURNALIST to be distributed nationwide later this month.

In the letter, Zhao praised the association and Chinese journalists for their contribution to the nation's liberation, the founding of New China and the country's socialist revolution and construction.

He hoped that the association would contribute more to China's modernization and reform by giving full play to what he called "the role of mass media in educating and organizing the people, and implementing the line and tasks set by the ccp since 1979".

Senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping personally wrote the title characters for a special issue compiled by the association to coincide with the anniversary called "50 years of the All-China journalists Association".

On November 8, 1937, the association's predecessor, the Chinese young journalists association, was set up in Shanghai with the full support of the CCP Central Committee and the late Premier Zhou Enlai.

**Party Paper to Carry Out Reform**  
*HK070755 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
in Chinese 1253 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Report: "RENMIN RIBAO makes a big stride in press reform this year"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—RENMIN RIBAO, the first leading newspaper of China and an official newspaper of the CPC Central Committee, will make a relatively big stride in press reform this year.

Tan Wenrui, chief editor of the newspaper, said: We shall "vigorously and prudently carry out exploration and boldly open up a new path and bring forth new ideas." "Readable, lovable, and trustworthy" is this newspaper's policy on running a newspaper.

Tan Wenrui said that the 13th CPC National Congress had emphasized that "the important circumstances should be made known to the people and important problems discussed by the people." This provides more favorable conditions for press reform. RENMIN RIBAO must open up and use the channels for social consultations and dialogues, strengthen the supervisory role of public opinion, and pave the way for deepening reform.

This chief editor said that this year, RENMIN RIBAO was prepared to expand the scope of its coverage and to increase the amount of the domestic and foreign information. It must report not only the party's policy decisions but also considerations of the policy decisions and problems that are likely to be encountered. After the ideas of the upper levels are transmitted to the lower levels, the masses' reactions and the situation in implementation must be promptly reported back. Bulletin-type and excessively specialized reports must be reduced as far as possible. More emphasis must be placed on reporting the matters for which people universally show concern. The newspaper must be bold in touching some "difficult points" and "hot points."

RENMIN RIBAO is also prepared to vigorously grasp well the reporting of the positive and negative typical examples, to commend the good, to disclose and criticize the evil, and to continuously report some of them. The expression of the political views of RENMIN RIBAO must be filled with militancy. The newspaper must carry not only the commentaries which convey the spirit of the central authorities but also the commentaries which are aimed at the practical situation and point out the malpractices discovered on the basis of the materials obtained from the lower levels.

Tan Wenrui said that the style of writing of RENMIN RIBAO must change, discarding empty and insipid stereotyped party writing, and reporting the news in a form loved by the people. The readers really feel that RENMIN RIBAO is "readable, lovable, and trustworthy" and becomes a real bosom friend of the readers.

This statement was made by Tan Wenrui while he was talking about the plan for this year's work to a reporter of XINWEN CHUBAN BAO [NEWS PUBLICATION NEWSPAPER]. The newspaper has come from ZHONGGUO BAKAN BAO [CHINA PUBLICATIONS NEWSPAPER] after the latter's name and layout were changed. The units running this newspaper are State Media and Publications Office, Chinese Reporters' Association, and Chinese Publishers' Association. In the foreword to its first issue this year, the newspaper announces that the newspaper will follow the spirit that "the important circumstances must be made known to

the people and important problems discussed by the people" and while making news reports on the unremitting deepening of reform in press publishing circles, strive to explore and deepen its own reform.

#### Reforms Planned for XINHUA

OW071459 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT  
7 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—Reform of journalism should be the top priority of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. In 1988, the heads of more than 100 domestic and overseas branches of China's most influential news service say.

The group, which recently concluded meetings here, felt a pressing responsibility to meet the urgent needs of the country's political reforms, particularly in strengthening socialist democratic policies.

Mu Qing, president of the agency, said editors and reporters should have a strong sense of reform.

"There will be no way out for XINHUA if there isn't reform," he said.

He urged staff to become more competitive with other wire services to establish XINHUA as a respected, global news agency.

Mu said XINHUA should serve the public and society by providing more and better information.

It is imperative to strengthen the sense of group journalism and develop the spirit of pioneering China's journalism through hard work, he said.

Guo Chaoren, vice-president of the agency, said the impending political reform means the agency's reform "brooks no delay". This includes not only reform in reporting but reform in management as well.

The key point is to make the news service more accessible to the public so it may become an important channel for "dialogues" with domestic and overseas audiences.

He said the news service has a responsibility not just to report on major policies but to explain how these policies work, progress being made, difficulties encountered, and measures taken to solve problems.

It is a "bounden duty" of mass media to reflect the interests, hopes and needs of the vast majority of people, he said.

Mass media should enhance understanding between the authorities and the people to arouse a positive attitude towards the country's reforms and opening to the outside world, Guo said.



Participants of the meetings said the reporting of China's political, economic and social developments to overseas readers must have a high priority.

Helping people around the world to understand China better is a duty of XINHUA consistent with China's policy to open wider to the rest of world, they said.

The participants felt the mass media had an increasingly important supervisory role in supporting the public in criticizing mistakes, opposing bureaucracy, and combating unhealthy tendencies.

Yet this supervision does not entitle the media to special powers, they said.

Reports that are objective, though critical, would check demoralized and selfish behavior, remove obstacles blocking reforms, and educate the public, they said.

The participants stressed upgrading telecommunications techniques and training more editors and reporters.

XINHUA provides news coverage every day to hundreds of wire services, newspapers, radio stations and magazines around the world in Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian.

**Commentator on Development of Literature, Art**  
*HK060115 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
4 Jan 88 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Should Be a Time for Dragons To Soar and Tigers To Leap—Hope for the Literary and Art Circles"]

[Text] Along with the tide of reform, we greet the "Year of the Dragon"—1988. Chinese regard the "dragon" as a lucky animal and use such phrases as "dragons soar and tigers leap" and "doughty as a dragon and lively as a tiger" to describe a vigorous and magnificent situation seething with activity. In the new year, the people throughout the country will vigorously advance in giant strides along the course of reform and opening up charted by the 13th party congress to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. When the people cherish the bright hope of the future and are making vigorous advances, our literature and art should also witness a gratifying and thriving situation in which "dragons soar and tigers leap forward."

The 13th party congress clearly expounded the theory of the initial stage of socialism, which is of far-reaching guiding significance for our socialist modernization and for making our socialist literature and art flourish. How should we further make our literature and art flourish? An important point is to seriously and earnestly study the documents of the 13th party congress and to raise our understanding of the theory of the initial stage of socialism. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has developed a series of

scientific viewpoints and theories in the fields of philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism in the course of renewing our understanding of socialism. Our literary and art theorists should master and apply these theories, correctly look at social life, grasp its speed of development, and give profound expression to it. Understanding the new theories and viewpoints in connection with social life is of profound significance for our literary and art work. We should continue to emancipate our minds, bravely face reality, renew our understanding through study, eliminate dogmatic understanding of Marxism and the erroneous viewpoints added to Marxism in the past, and make new developments of the Marxist literary and art theories according to the new social practice and new conditions. Many literary and art workers have come to realize that only by fully understanding and mastering the theory of the initial stage of socialism put forth by the 13th party congress can we grasp the dialectic relationship between the "one center and two basic points," adhere to the four cardinal principles, consistently carry out reform and opening up, correctly sum up past experience and look toward the future, and make advances step by step.

In order to bring about a vigorous situation in which "dragons soar and tigers leap" in the literature and art field, our literary and art workers should strengthen their "sense of participation" and take an active part in the practice of reform and opening up. Reform and opening up form a driving force for our socialist cause and also form a major driving force for promoting the development of our literature and art. Reform and opening up enable us to break through the old ossified economic structure, enliven the economy, arouse the initiative of the masses, and once again emancipate our productive forces. At the same time, reform and opening up also emancipate our national spirit and impact on many old ideas and notions that have long shackled people's minds. People become more active in making innovations and more courageous in breaking fresh ground and pay more attention to achieving real results. This has become a new trend. Over the past 9 years, our reform and opening up have achieved remarkable results that have attracted worldwide attention and have laid a significant foundation for the establishment of a new structure. Our literary and art workers should realize this general situation, actively participate in social reforms, and simultaneously reform their own thoughts. Only thus can they broaden their vision, renew their ideas, discard outmoded and decadent notions that obstruct social progress, and conform to the historical trend of reform and opening up. The great, rich, and vivid reform practice and modernization drive of our country's 1 billion people provide inexhaustible sources for our literary and art creations and set higher requirements for our work to develop the literary and art theories.

We expect the appearance of a prosperous situation in which "dragons soar and tigers leap" in the literature and art field, but this does not mean that we can repeat the previous practice of "telling lies, talking big, and

indulging in empty talk" or repeat the window-dressing practice. Instead, we hope that our writers and artists will really plunge into the depth of life and forge forward in the torrents of reform and opening up to create more good works. That is to say, they should exert themselves sincerely to make literary and art creation flourish. All of us need to do many things, but the job of writers and artists is to create good works. At present, our reform is developing in depth and the socialist modernization cause is making vigorous progress. New things are emerging one after another. All this requires our writers and artists to seriously gain experience in real life, tap more significant and profound subjects therein, and create more weighty and appealing works that can boost our nation's morale. This can be taken as a yardstick to measure the success of our literature and art.

In order to ensure the steady development of literature and art for a long time and to promote the prosperity of literary and art creation, we need to further create a favorable atmosphere and environment and should thus firmly pursue the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" to encourage exploration and creation. At the same time, we should strengthen the unity of the literary and art circles and prompt all literary and art workers to respect each other, be united, and look to the future. In particular, we should respect the comrades who have made achievements in creation and research. We believe that under the guidance of the spirit of the 13th party congress and by strengthening our unity and working together with one heart and one mind, a vigorous and prosperous situation in which "dragons soar and tigers leap" will certainly appear on our socialist literary and art front and our literature and art will certainly thrive and flourish.

**Reforms Bring Challenges, Benefits to Women**  
*OW060418 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0238 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)—Current reforms in all fields in China have issued challenges to women and also given them benefits, an official from the All-China Women's Federation said.

The federation's Vice-Chairman Zhang Guoying said the women's federations across the country are playing an important role in improving women's position in society, "CHINA DAILY" reported today.

The role and status of women in China have undergone great changes in recent years. But discrimination and prejudice still exist. Women, especially married women, cannot enjoy equal rights with men in many respects, the paper said.

Many women graduates are discriminated against by some units which refuse to accept them. Excuses for refusing to employ women graduates include the statement that women cannot match men in practice,

although they usually have higher marks in school. Some units claim childbirth and child-rearing prevent women from devoting themselves to their careers.

Working women get a poor deal in many enterprises. Unfavorable factors, such as social prejudice against women and the physical differences between women and men, are used against women.

There are some problems. Many women have less spare time to study, they are over-burdened with housework, and they have to make sacrifices for their husbands and children, the paper said.

Women workers usually have the main housekeeping role at home, and it is sometimes not shared by couples who both work. This affects women's professional work.

The promotion of a commodity economy has had an unexpected result—women's position in society has improved.

In rural areas women are now playing an important role in boosting economic development. The state's encouragement of the diversified economy has brought their talents into play. More and more women are freed from the fields and engaged in processing and service trades, jobs more suitable for them.

In cities, the employment rate of urban women is higher now. At the end of 1986, out of China's working population, 62 million were women between the ages of 16 and 54, fifty-one million of them have been taking part in all kinds of social labor, accounting for 82 percent. The high employment rate is an indication of the emancipation of Chinese women.

By the end of last year, China had nearly 50 million urban women workers and staff members, a 50 percent increase over 1978. They accounted for 36.6 percent of the total.

To enhance women's skills, municipal and provincial women's federations lay stress on training women cadres. In cities, the federations teach professional subjects to women.

In 1986, nearly 600,000 women workers and staff members, from 8,000 big and medium-sized enterprises, attended special training classes and 300,000 attended advanced training schools. Some even studied for master and doctor degrees, a survey shows.

**Prospects for Reform in 1988 Reviewed**  
*HK061343 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE*  
in Chinese 0926 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Report by Yi Lan (0122 5663): "Faster And Yet Steady—On Next Year's Reform in China"]

[Text] Some 2 months after the 13th CPC National Congress, one might discover that the momentum of reform is not as vigorous as people had expected. However, once one reviews what has recently happened in

China, one will discover that reform on the mainland in the two main fields of political system and economy has not slowed down. On the contrary, reform has been faster than before the 13th National Congress. In the meantime, it has been characterized by steady development.

During the 14-16 December period, CPC chief Zhao Ziyang convened and presided over two Political Bureau's plenary meetings to discuss the reform plans of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. The meetings agreed on these plans in principle. This is a sign that political structural reform is in progress and that the central organs have been fully promoting it.

The establishment of a civil service system as a main component part of political structural reform is only a matter of time. As a first sign of the reform, the Labor and Personnel Ministry announced a few days ago that starting from 1988, the percentage of appointed cadres will be reduced, and that the system of the appointment of cadres would be replaced by a recruitment system based on examination. The principle of examination is equal competition and selection of the best. The following experiment will be made: Of the 560,000 new cadres (civil servants) working in political, legal, and tax departments in 1988, 20 percent will be employed through a method of "recruitment among society based on examination."

Reform in economic departments is more noticeable than the political structural reform. On 18 December, when Zhao Ziyang was meeting with students of a study class of the Central Party School, he revealed that in 1988 a big step would be made in the foreign trade sector and that the contract system would be implemented at all levels. The present situation of "eating out the same big pot" will be completely overcome.

In 1988 the boldest and most resolute reform will be carried out by departments in charge of capital construction in the economic sector. The practice of "eating from the same big pot" has given rise to enormous waste and low efficiency in capital construction on the mainland. The fact that various localities vie with one another to carry out capital construction projects has caused a nationwide strain on building materials and price increases. Now the State Planning Commission has decided to promote the four major reforms in capital construction in 1988 to ensure a rational investment and the enhancement of results. One of the reforms will include enactment of an "investment law," a "design law," a "law on inviting and submitting tenders," and so on.

To hundreds of millions of residents on the mainland, the things which concern them most are the three major reforms in the wage system, personnel system and medical system.) The plans for these reforms were already approved by the central authorities in the first half of December. Reform will further reduce the percentage of

fixed wage for more than 100 million workers and staff members. The percentage of floating wage determined by economic results will be markedly increased. Reform in the personnel system will vest responsible persons of enterprises and institutions with the power to dismiss their subordinates. Workers and staff members are also allowed to resign in order to get jobs in which they can give play to their talents. The reform in free medical service will force those who enjoy free medical service to restrain themselves in medical spendings so that waste can be avoided. Of course, the above-mentioned reforms are only partial reforms. The State Commission of Economic Structural Reform will soon work out mid-term and long-term plans for economic reform. These plans might be of greater overall significance.

The year 1988 will be the 10th year of reform and opening up on the mainland. The world is paying attention to China, and more than one billion compatriots on the mainland are showing more concern for the benefits brought to them by the reform. No matter what setbacks they encounter in the future, one point is certain: as long as they persist in reform, there will be hope for China.

**Commentator on Advancing Course of Reform**  
*HK060531 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese*  
*No 51, 21 Dec 87 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Judge the Hour and Size Up the Situation; Advance in Face of Difficulties"]

[Text] How is reform to be speeded up and deepened according to the spirit of the 13th CPC National Congress in the coming year? All people throughout the country have shown great concern for this problem. According to the practice of reform over the past few years, the key to speeding up and deepening reform lies first in that leaders at all levels be good at judging the hour and sizing up the situation and be bold in advancing in face of difficulties.

Reform is essential in a country in the initial stage of socialism such as ours. Historical experience proves that the old economic structure and political structure are disadvantageous to the development of the productive forces. In the past, we often said that so far as the development of our country was concerned, the question of speed was an extremely incisive question which had a bearing on the destiny of the country. Is it correct to say this? It is correct. However, economic results and technological progress have a fundamental nature and are more incisive question. Without economic results, speed is false; without technological progress, speed is empty. We are now far from resolving these two questions well. If these two questions are not resolved, the productive forces cannot greatly develop, the country and people cannot get rich, and the strong points of the socialist system cannot be fully displayed. The new technological revolution of today's world develops very quickly and the cycle of the transformation of science and technology into productive forces becomes shorter and shorter. This



plays a very important part in developing production and raising economic results. If we do not have very high awareness and a sense of urgency in this extremely important problem and are not really resolved to grasp it, our country will gradually become backward, and even if our country could maintain a certain speed of economic development, the discrepancy between it and the developed industrial countries not only could not be reduced but would also grow. It is feared that after several decades, China could not maintain its present position in the world and it would be likely to lose its "global membership," as Comrade Mao Zedong said. This shows the seriousness and urgency of the problem.

It won't do to take the traditional road in resolving the two questions of economic results and technological progress. It is necessary to carry out all-round reform of the current structure. Therefore, we must put reform above all else in the year ahead, even throughout the duration of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Basically speaking, we must rely on speeding up and deepening reform to realize the strategy for economic development. Only by having reform in mind can we grasp the essence of the development of things and judge the degree of importance and urgency of things relatively correctly, and also only by unremittingly making substantial progress in reform can we bring along the better development of all aspects of work and grasp the initiative for the four modernizations from a strategically advantageous position.

Our reform is not blindly carried out. We have correct theoretical guidance. The orientation, target, and road of reform are clear and definite. We have the major principles and policies for reform in every sphere. However, this is not tantamount to having no difficulties and risks. Reform is really confronted with a very complicated and difficult situation. As we are now in a period in which the new and old structures coexist, how we can safely arrive on the other shore and pass to a period in which the new structure is the principal part is a big and difficult problem which must be handled well. It is imperative to concentrate energy on carrying out exploration, finding the form of transition with fewer risks, and linking firmness with flexibility. It is not possible for reform to have no difficulties. Experience proves that when reform advances one step and goes one step deeper, it will encounter various difficulties and various misgivings will be generated. In this situation, on the one hand, we must judge the hour and size up the situation, carefully investigate matters, and, according to the bearability of all quarters, formulate the program for carrying out reform and not take any hasty action; on the other hand, we must advance in face of difficulties, have the spirit of bravely opening up a new path, not fear undertaking certain risks, and must promptly make a decision; otherwise, we shall long delay our work without making a decision and lose the the opportunity.

Both judging the hour and sizing up the situation and advancing in the face of difficulties are indispensable. Before making a decision on a certain reform, we must

repeatedly study, observe all circumstances, try to consider matters as carefully as possible, and reduce mistakes and fluctuations as far as possible. In the course of practice, if we discover a change in the situation, encounter unexpected difficulties, and find that the original program for reform can hardly be implemented, on the basis of the new situation, under the premise of adhering to the general orientation of reform and in the light of realities, we must readjust the original program and arrangements. Some measures for reform can be slowed down, while some measures for reform must be speeded up. Sometimes we must even adopt circuitous methods to create conditions for carrying out fundamental reform. However, we must by no means make reform stagnate. Like a boat sailing against the current, reform must forge ahead or it will be driven back. Stagnation will lead to retrogression; retrogression, to the old road.

In a word, in the measures and steps for reform, we must judge the hour and size up the situation and proceed from realities; in our attitude toward reform, we must advance in face of difficulties, be firm and indomitable, and work with perseverance. Regarding economic structural reform, political structural reform, and reform of the education, scientific, and technological structures, we must observe and handle the problems with the spirit of judging the hour and sizing up the situation and advancing in the face of difficulties.

In the year ahead, if leading cadres at all levels can unify their thinking in this aspect, substantial progress can be made in our reform step by step and all aspects of work will stand a chance of success.

**Study on Theory of Initial Stage of Socialism**  
*OW290849 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
*in Chinese 1157 GMT 28 Dec 87*

[By reporter Zhao Huazhou]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)—Speaking at the 25 December meeting sponsored by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department to discuss the theory of the initial stage of socialism, Comrade Bao Tong pointed out: The fact that the theory was put forth by the 13th party congress does not mean that research of that theory has come to an end; on the contrary, it means that research in that field will deepen and will extend to the economic, political, and cultural spheres as well as to the study of party building and united front operation. He said deepening the study of the theory of the initial stage of socialism is the most important topic of theoretical study today.

The meeting, which was held for the sake of organizing and promoting the study of the theory of the initial stage of socialism, was chaired by Wang Renzhi, head of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department. Present at the meeting were comrades of the CPC Central Committee Party School, the Chinese Academy

of Social Sciences, the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee Propaganda Department, the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, as well as Beijing's theoretical, educational, and journalistic circles. In this speech, Bao Tong outlined his concept of promoting the study of the theory of the initial stage of socialism.

He said: The theory Zhao Ziyang expounded in his report to the 13th party congress caused a very active response from people at home and abroad. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said during a recent meeting with foreign visitors that one of the features of the 13th party congress was the exposition of the theory, and that, guided by that theory, the congress upheld the line and general and specific policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The fact that people have readily accepted this theory shows its vitality, and has once again proved what Marx said: How much a theory has materialized in a country is determined by how much the theory has fulfilled the country's needs. This is another important development in the process of integrating Marxist theory with China's actual situation. In the past when the CPC tried to resolve the many fundamental issues concerning the new democratic revolution, it could not ignore the basic fact that China was a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country; similarly, when the nation proceeds to resolve the issues of building a socialist society with Chinese characteristics, it cannot ignore the most basic fact that the nation is currently at the initial stage of socialism. This theory should serve as the theoretical foundation on which people examine and resolve issues relevant to China's construction and reform today.

Bao Tong said: Although the theory of the initial stage of socialism has been put forth, we still do not know much about the actual situation of the various aspects of this stage in China, or about the social problems and law of their development during this stage, or the law governing the actual modernization process in various spheres; and I do not think we can understand these issues without years of persistent efforts. Bao Tong urged theoretical workers to pay close attention to China's modernization and reforms and the development of the new technological revolution, analyze the new situation and study the new issues, and come up with new theories to explain them.

Bao Tong said that the right approach in studying the theory should follow these three guidelines: First, research should proceed under the guidance of the thinking of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially [the thinking of] Comrade Deng Xiaoping, that China should build a socialist society with Chinese characteristics; firmly adhere to the party's basic line characterized by one center and two basic points [economic construction; upholding the four cardinal principles; uphold the general principles and policies for reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy]; and guard against rigidity and liberalization.

Second, we should pay attention to the national sentiments and listen to those who apply the theory in practice. Theoretical workers and practical workers must work hard together to explain new, practical problems on the Marxist stand and with Marxist viewpoints and methods, basing their study on China's actual situation and using the criteria for productivity to assess these problems. They should avoid divorcing themselves from realities, or explaining a concept by means of abstract terms and out-of-context quotes. They should regard the process of studying the theory of the initial stage of socialism as a process of improving their study style.

Third, they should earnestly uphold the "double hundred" policy. This means they should deepen their understanding through carrying out objective, equal, and friendly discussions, and by listening to different views and applying all branches of learning, so that the study process will become a process of combating onesidedness and uniting theoretical workers.

Comrades Han Shuying, Zheng Bijian, Gong Yuzhi, Yuan Mu, Gui Shiyong, Shen Yizhi, Ding Weizhi, Huang Zhu, Yao Sitang, and Huang Anguo also spoke at the meeting.

**Deng Marks WEN HUI BAO 50th Anniversary**  
*OW070521 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO*  
*in Chinese 1 Jan 88 p 1*

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has inscribed "50 Years of WEN HUI BAO" on a special album published by the paper's Editorial Department to mark its 50th anniversary which falls on 26 January this year.

The special album, with the title inscribed by Comrade Xiaoping, contains valuable historical facts published by WEN HUI BAO, an influential newspaper at home and abroad, and reflects the profound sentiments of its writers, readers, and all those who have worked for the paper. Today, as we usher in 1988 amidst an excellent situation brought about by the deepening of reform and opening wider to the outside world, it is our greatest pleasure to announce Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription for the special album on the 50th anniversary of WEN HUI BAO.

WEN HUI BAO also carries on page 4 today selected paintings by some artists to celebrate its 50th anniversary. They will provide spiritual nourishment to the large numbers of readers, who have always supported and shown kind concern for the newspaper, and to all its staff members.

**Zhao, Others Attend He Changgong's Funeral**  
*OW101045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
*in Chinese 1410 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[By reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)—Winter flowers and cypress surrounded the remains of Comrade He Changgong, a veteran fighter who devoted his whole life

to revolution. Dressed in military uniform and covered with a Chinese Communist Party banner, he laid in serenity, with awe-inspiring PLA fighters standing as guards at the bier. A colorful streamer made up of nearly 200 floral wreaths, surrounding his remains and extending to the plaza outside the auditorium of the PLA General Logistics Department, shook in the chilly wind; funeral music filled the auditorium. In the plaza stood leading comrades of the Party, government, and military, and people from all walks of life in the capital.

A ceremony was held here this afternoon to bid farewell to the remains of Comrade He Changgong, a dedicated communist fighter, proletarian revolutionary, and distinguished military man and military educator.

Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Hu Qili, and Yao Yilin presented wreaths and bade farewell to Comrade He Changgong's remains in the auditorium. They made deep triple bows before his remains and extended their cordial regards to his children.

Those who also sent wreaths were Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xianqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Ulanhu. [passage omitted]

Units which sent wreaths included the CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Advisory Commission, the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the CPPCC National Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the National Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, the three general departments of the PLA, the General Office of the Central Military Commission, the National Defense University, and Party and government organs of Hunan Province, Huarong County, Jiangxi County, and Shaanjiang County.

Other leaders attending the ceremony and presenting wreaths were Wan Li, Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Li Ruihuan, Li Ximing, Yang Shangkun, Wu Xueqian, Song Ping, Hu Yaobang, Qin Jiwei, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Rui Xingwen, Yan Mingfu, Wen Jiabao, Wang Ping, Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Xiao Ke, Chen Pixian, Chen Xilian, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua, Kang Shien, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, Chu Tunan, Fang Yi, Mu, Chen Muhua, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Chen Zaidao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Ma Wenrui, Qian Xuesen, Wang Feng, Qian Weichang, Hong Xuezhi, and Liu Huaqing.

Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Li Xiannian, Yang Shangkun, and other party and government leaders visited Comrade He Changgong when he was hospitalized.

The remains of Comrade He Changgong were cremated in Beijing today. His ashes will be placed in Jinggangshan when the azaleas blossom, so that his spirit can rest in peace in the place where he fought a bloody battle, and with people who shared weal and woe with him.

**Zhao Attends Ceremony for Power Plant**  
*OW080227 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0859 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—Construction on the Beilun power plant, a key project under China's Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90), just got under way.

According to today's OVERSEAS EDITION of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY," Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was present at the opening ceremony on January 5.

Located on the south bank of Beilun port in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, the thermal power plant, one of China's largest, was designed to have a capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts.

First-phase construction, which will cost two billion yuan (541 million U.S. dollars), includes two 600,000-kilowatt generators, a fresh water reservoir and other support facilities.

The first unit is expected to start operation in 1990, and annual capacity is expected to be 7.8 billion kilowatt hours when the first phase is completed.

**Zhao Ziyang, Others Greet New Year in Fujian**  
*OW011207 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
in Chinese 1525 GMT 31 Dec 87

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Mingqing, and XINHUA reporter Xiao Huijia]

[Text] Xiamen, 31 Dec (XINHUA)—Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who is currently on an inspection tour in Fujian, joined over 1,000 soldiers and people in Xiamen to greet the 1988 New Year at a soiree this evening.

Xiamen is in a jubilant, holiday mood these days. The Worker's Cultural Palace located in the central part of the city is brightly illuminated tonight. Shortly after 2000, Comrade Zhao Ziyang and Rui Xingwen, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in the cultural palace to meet leading officials of various departments, representatives of all walks of life, retired cadres, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, relatives of countrymen in Taiwan, and representatives of foreign-funded enterprises, who are in Xiamen. When the smiling Comrade Zhao Ziyang walked into the hall of the cultural palace, he was greeted with warm applause. Comrade Zhao Ziyang gave his cordial regards to everyone.



Then, in the company of Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, Chen Guangyi, Wang Zhaoguo and other leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region, and party and government organizations in Fujian and Xiamen, Comrade Zhao Ziyang watched a literary and art show with a strong local flavor of southern Fujian. Also present at the show were leading members of departments concerned who came to Fujian with Comrade Zhao Ziyang.

#### **Zhao Urges Fujian To Accelerate Reform**

HK071450 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1301 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Fuzhou, 7 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—While conducting investigations and studies in Fujian's coastal areas during the New Year, Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out that both Fujian and Guangdong are experimental zones for advanced reforms. Both Xiamen and Shenzhen Special Economic Zones should open their doors wider so that they can become more attractive.

After an inspection tour of Zhujiang and the Chang Jiang Delta, Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, came to Fujian. He called a forum of Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, and foreign-owned enterprises and met with personages of various circles. He said that Fujian is now at the beginning of a great development. Fujian's coastal areas should make full use of the opportune moment to accelerate the pace of reform and opening up, shift their economic development strategy to competition in the international market, take the road of international systematic circulation, and bring the economy of the coastal areas into the orbit of export-oriented economy in a planned and step-by-step manner under correct leadership.

Over a short period of 7 days, Zhao inspected Fujian's coastal areas. With extensive economic connections, conveniently located, and having quick access to information, Zhao said that the coastal areas had a sound industrial basis and a galaxy of qualified personnel. However, there is a lack of natural resources. In the past, Fujian relied on the domestic market and processed raw materials for the interior. Now it seems that this will lead Fujian nowhere. We always say that China is a big country with abundant natural resources. Actually this is not so. China is not a large country abounding in natural wealth. Conversely, natural resources constitute a major factor conditioning China's four modernizations. Therefore, China should seize the current opportunity, take part in international competition, and push the coastal areas into the international market.

Zhao Ziyang believed that if the coastal areas are able to develop their economies into export-oriented economy, they will certainly bring along the economic development in central and western parts of China. The development of the export-oriented economy is, in the words

of some localities, "foreign at the two ends but indigenous in the middle," which refers to the big circle of importing raw materials from foreign countries or regions, processing the raw materials, and exporting products to foreign countries or regions, then repeating the process.

When holding talks with the responsible persons of some enterprises in the Viamen Special Economic Zone, Zhao Ziyang pointed out that whether the coastal areas are able to develop their economies into export-oriented economy will ultimately depend on whether or not the coastal areas can leap out of China's existing economic structure so as to gain the vitality to develop export-oriented economy. Zhao Ziyang said that the special economic zones, which are the frontline in implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world among all the coastal cities, should take the lead in this respect. The special economic zones should make greater efforts to implement the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world so as to attract more foreign funds.

Zhao Ziyang also pointed out that the pressing issue at the moment is the reform of the foreign trade structure. The key to the success of the reform of the foreign trade structure lies in delegating more powers, relaxing control over business operations, and making things convenient for the import and export trade so that the commodities which should be imported or delivered are imported or delivered promptly. However, efforts should be made to ensure that the relaxation of control over business operations will not cause any problems. To this end, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of enterprises assuming full responsibility for their own profits and losses. If such conditions are not created, China's foreign trade will not be able to develop further in the future. Conversely, if this issue is properly handled, the labor force in the coastal areas of China will certainly be able to display its skills to the full.

#### **Zhao Urges Shanghai To Speed Development**

OW070850 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0739 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, has called on Shanghai, China's major industrial center, to speed up development of an export-oriented economy, "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS" reported today.

Zhao said Shanghai should strive to overcome temporary difficulties in shifting from a highly-centralized planned economy to a planned commodity economy.

Zhao, who recently completed an inspection tour of the city, said the State Council, China's highest governing body, understands the difficulties and is anxious to help the city solve them.

"The only way for Shanghai to flourish is to boost its export-oriented economy," he said. He encouraged Shanghai to move from a coastal economy to an international one.

The Shanghai Municipal Government plans to combine scientific research with production to develop more export products and to improve urban construction on the basis of production development.

**Li Peng Inspects Guangdong's Dongguan, Foshan**  
*HK070517 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Jan 88*

[Text] According to NANFANG RIBAO, following his inspection of Shenzhen City from 1 to 4 January, Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Acting Premier of the State Council, inspected Dongguan and Foshan Cities on 5 and 6 January. Ding Guangen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, accompanied him.

In Dongguan, Li Peng and his party visited some enterprises engaged in three forms of import processing and in compensation trade, and also some joint ventures and cooperative enterprises. They also visited the Dongguan Dalingshan fruit farm.

Comrade Li Peng urged the people of the Zhu Jiang Delta to take advantage of their strong points and vigorously develop export-oriented industry and agriculture.

While in Foshan, Comrade Li Peng visited the (Lihua) ceramics plant, the Foshan Ceramics Industry-Trade Consortium Company, the Foshan Can Plant, and the Foshan Chemical Fiber Joint Company. He asked in detail about production in the latter company, including the sources of its raw materials and its tax revenue. He called on the enterprises to grasp the changes in the international market and develop export-oriented economy.

Comrade Li Peng left Guangdong yesterday evening to return to Beijing.

**Li Peng Inspects Zhujiang Delta, Shenzhen**  
*OW070840 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1615 GMT 6 Jan 88*

[By Reporter Niu Zhenwu]

[Text] Guangzhou, 6 Jan (XINHUA)—Between 1 and 6 January, Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and acting premier of the State Council, inspected the Zhujiang Delta and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone of Guangdong Province and held discussions with cadres and responsible persons of enterprises in the region on the development of an export-oriented economy. He

expressed hope that they will pay close attention to international economic trends to ensure that the economy can adapt to changes in international markets in order to bring about further economic development.

Li Peng inspected the Guangdong Nuclear Power Station, which is under construction in Dayawan, Shenzhen. He repeatedly stressed: The Guangdong Nuclear Power Station is one of the biggest joint venture projects in our country and is our country's first large nuclear power station. We must guarantee the quality of construction, strengthen management at the worksite, and enforce standards strictly. At the same time we must earnestly cut the cost of investment and ensure that construction proceeds on time.

During his stay in Shenzhen, Li Peng visited the (Shekou) Science and Technology Development Company Limited, the Xinguang Dairy Products and Beverages Company, and the Jiguang Electronic Company Limited. He inquired, in detail, about the sources of materials, exports of products, economic efficiency, and equilibrium of foreign exchange, and affirmed their achievements and experiences regarding the earning of foreign exchange through exports, the importation of technology, and the development of new products. After listening to the report on economic development in Shenzhen City, he pointed out that changes in Shenzhen during the last few years have been very great. Investment and importation of technology have borne fruit, and great achievements have been made in the development of an export-oriented economy. As one of the "four windows" and the experimentation site for reform, Shenzhen has provided experience and made contributions to the country. He expressed the hope that Shenzhen will continue to play its role in these respects. The various reforms being carried out at present must be persistently continued. The experimentation must be properly carried out to ensure that economic development in the special economic zone can adapt to the changes on the international market.

In Dongguan City, Li Peng visited the Nienfengshan-zhuang orchard in Fucheng Ward and a base for fruit export of Daling Town, both of which have scored marked achievements in fruit production. He also visited some peasant households and inspected the Dongying Computerized Knitting and Embroidery Company Limited and other joint ventures. He expressed satisfaction with the quick economic progress in Dongguan City in the course of reform and opening to the outside world, and fully affirmed their achievements in developing foreign exchange-earning agriculture and processing industries using materials supplied by foreign firms. He encouraged the cadres and the masses of Dongguan to sum up their experiences, open up more domains, and strive for better results in developing an export-oriented economy.

At Foshan and Nanhai, Li Peng visited some export-oriented enterprises and discussed with their cadres the

issues of domestic production of raw and processed materials, expanding export volume, and striving to earn more foreign exchange.

Ding Guangen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong party committee, accompanied Li Peng during the inspection.

**Li Peng Listens to Auditing Work Report**  
*HK070857 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
6 Jan 88

[Report: "Li Peng, Others Hear Report on National Auditing Work"]

[Text] Acting Premier Li Peng, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, and State Councillor Wang Bingqian, while recently listening to the Auditing Administration's report on the National Auditing Work Conference, pointed out the auditing supervision system is an important system of the state and it is necessary to help, by means of propaganda and education, all economic organizations, departments, and institutions of the country to develop a sense of necessity to accept state auditing supervision.

Lu Peijian, Auditor-General of the Auditing Administration, made a report on the situation of the auditing work conference to leading comrades of the State Council. Li Peng fully affirmed the achievements in auditing work. He said: Since their establishment, the auditing departments have done a great deal of work, maintaining financial and economic discipline, educating cadres, and increasing state revenue. This shows the great necessity of implementing the auditing supervision system. This system helps ensure normal operation of economic activities and the smooth progress of reform and opening up and also helps foster good common practice so that cadres will commit less or no mistakes. It is imperative that auditing work become a system and be carried out regularly.

Li Peng said that focal points should be grasped in auditing work. The work of the auditing administration should focus on central departments, enterprises and enterprise groups directly under central authorities, and places which have much bearing on central finance. The auditing administration should strengthen its professional guidance for local auditing work. It may notify in advance units to be audited each year.

Li Peng said that the tasks of auditing are heavy and more people are needed. Special attention should be paid to improving the quality of the personnel. Auditing workers must have substantial professional auditing knowledge, be just and fair, and dare to enforce law impartially and this determines the quality of auditing work in future.

**Hu Qili on Marxist Views on Translation**  
*HK081551 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese*  
4 Jan 88 p 12

[Report: "Hu Qili Says Marxist-Leninist Views Should Not Be Forced on Translation Theories"]

[Text] Recently, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, told translation circles that the party has agreed not to force Marxist-Leninist views on translation theories and not to intervene in theoretical work by administrative means.

Liu Miqing, director of the China Translation Association and professor of the Second Foreign Languages Institute in Beijing, who recently visited Hong Kong, told our reporters that Hu Qili had been invited to a seminar on translation theory recently. At the seminar, the participants said that they hoped that official quarters would not force Marxist-Leninist viewpoints on theoretical circles and would not intervene in theoretical work by administrative means. Hu Qili recently gave them the following answer: Theoretical circles can carry out discussions freely but should not go beyond the line and should not conduct political propaganda.

Liu Miqing said: The State Press and Publications Administration once issued some instructions that set strict limits on political criteria for the translation of Western literary and aesthetic works. Those instructions included a prohibition against the translation of any work that goes against the four cardinal principles, opposes the Communist Party and socialism, or describes sex.

Liu Miqing said: Originally the translation of anti-Soviet works was also prohibited, but this stipulation was abolished this year. Both Chinese intellectual and translation circles object to some of the above-mentioned instructions. They wrote to the State Press and Publications Administration to express their views on this question: Although some Western writers and theorists hold anti-communist viewpoints, the value of their works in society and history cannot be thus set aside. Therefore, we cannot just take writers' political beliefs into consideration when judging the value of their works. Liu Miqing continued: The State Press and Publications Administration has also sent representatives to participate in several seminars held by translation circles in Beijing in order to probe the question.

Liu Miqing said that during the "movement to oppose bourgeois liberalization" at the beginning of this year, translation circles were criticized once, and he himself was also criticized for "propagating bourgeois liberalization" because of his translations of some of the works of Freud, the German psychologist. He said that the "movement to oppose bourgeois liberalization" was really senseless. It came to an end with the downfall of Deng Lihou.



The novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover," once banned in England, is also banned in China now. But Liu Miqing held that the book can be accepted by the Chinese people. He said: The descriptions of sex in the book are not salacious or obscene. Therefore, the Chinese people can accept it. As this book is banned, the Chinese people may not really understand Western culture.

**Hu Qili Pays Respects to Jiang Chunfang**  
*OW072336 Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese*  
1207 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)—Comrade Jiang Chunfang, founder of "The Encyclopedia of China," passed away at a time when the encyclopedia had just joined the rank of the world's encyclopedias. Comrade Jiang died of cancer in Beijing on 17 December 1987 at the age of 75.

About 1,000 people from all quarters in Beijing arrived at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery this morning to pay their last respects to the late comrade, an outstanding CPC member, time-tested faithful communist fighter, noted translator, editor, and publisher. Comrades Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Yao Yilin, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, Wang Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, and Wen Jiabao, and other leading comrades sent wreaths. Hu Qili, Song Ping, Song Renqiong, and Yan Mingfu attended the ceremony to pay their last respects. [passage omitted]

Others attending the ceremony were Song Jian, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhao Puchu, and Qian Xueshen. Other persons and units sending wreaths were Wu Xiuquan, Li Yimang, Lu Dingyi, Hu Qiaomu, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Huang Hua, Chu Tunan, Ye Shengtao, Ba Jin, and Lei Jieqiong, as well as relevant central departments, mass organizations, units where Jiang Chunfang had worked, and leading organs of Jiangsu Province and Wujin County, Jiang Chunfang's home province and county.

**Qiao Shi Speaks on Enterprise Reform Law**  
*OW081944 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1558 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)—China should gradually bring its enterprise management into the orbit of legality, said Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

"This is the road China must take to develop its socialist commodity economy", Qiao, also Chinese vice-premier, told XINHUA today when meeting the nearly 400 participants in the ongoing six-day national conference on the spread of legal knowledge in enterprises, which opened this Tuesday.

Talking about China's first enterprise law, which will soon be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval, Qiao said that the law is "very [world indistinct]", for it will free the enterprises from impracticable, confused directions from administrative departments.

The law has been drawn up based on the experiences of the country's current economic reform, Qiao added, and it will surely be beneficial to deepening the reform inside enterprises.

For the first time, China will have a state law concerning the [words indistinct], he said, adding that still greater efforts should be made to ensure its smooth implementation.

Therefore, the vice-premier urged that all enterprises, whether small, medium-sized or large, should promote the spread of legal knowledge to promote their workers' legal consciousness.

Also present were Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and State Councillors Kang Shi'en and Chen Muhua.

**Bo Yibo Inspects, Encourages Guangdong**  
*hk310607 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service*  
in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 Dec 87

[Text] According to NANFANG RIBAO, Central Advisory Commission Vice Chairman Bo Yibo inspected Foshan City, Shunde County, Zhongshan and Dongguan cities, and Shenzhen and Zhuhai special economic zones in Guangdong from 15 to 30 December. He was accompanied by Liang Lingguang, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, and others.

Comrade Bo Yibo fully [the developments in Foshan City, Shunde Co [Zhongshan and Dongguan cities in recent years [and that these places have followed the correct path [reform and opening up. He encouraged those comrades keen on reform in these places, saying that the path of reform is a long one, and they must refrain from arrogance and impetuosity in their resolve to achieve victory.

Bo Yibo felt very happy over the changes in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. He called on the Shenzhen and Zhuhai special economic zones to do a good job in bringing in investment from abroad and linking up with units in the interior, get a good grasp of science and technology and the training of talent, strive to earn more foreign exchange, and truly play their role as windows in four respects and fan coverings in two respects.

**Li Ruihuan on Consultation With Masses**  
*HK291407 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
18 Dec 87 p 4

[Article by Xiao Di (5135 5441): "Speak Frankly During Dialogue and Do Practical Things When It Is Over—Li Ruihuan (2621 3843 3883) on How to Make Social Consultation and Dialogue a Success"]

[Text] Tianjin 15 Dec—"The key to make social consultation and dialogue a success lies in speaking frankly." Mayor Li Ruihuan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Tianjin municipal Party Committee, had recently introduced to this reporter the practices adopted by Tianjin to conduct social consultation and dialogue.

The mayor who often has face-to-face dialogue with people of various sectors attended a dialogue-meeting conducted by the Tianjin Municipal NPC not long ago. When some representatives disclosed at the meeting the malpractices in allocating dwelling houses, Mayor Li Ruihuan frankly interrupted and said that: "According to what the masses had reflected and from what I had found in my several investigations, the lights of some flats on the fifth, first and sixth floors of some newly-built dwellings at Ti Yuanbei and Wangdingti were shining at night and the flats on some good floors were dark. Some cadres had even prepared accommodations for their very small grandchildren! We should resolutely grasp and strictly control the allocation of dwelling houses. At the same time when dwelling houses are being commoditized, rent should also be reformed and a progressive rate should be adopted to increase house rent." At this moment, the representatives applauded to agree to his statement.

Li Ruihuan told the reporter such an interesting thing: Once he was invited to have dialogue with the students of Tianjin University. Before the meeting, the organizers were worried that the university students would put the mayor at an embarrassing situation. Li Ruihuan asked them feel free to invite some students who have active thinking to attend the meeting. The mayor spoke frankly with the students during the dialogue. Li Ruihuan evaluated those who deserved evaluation and criticized those who should be criticized at the meeting. In response to such situation the participants showed an understanding smile and applauded with agreement. On this, Li Ruihuan told the reporter that "the masses are understanding people. When you speak more frankly, they will trust you more."

Li Ruihuan stressed that one should be brave to speak frankly during dialogue; and when one has spoken frankly and has publicly promised to undertake the requests of the masses he should do practical things afterwards. After the dialogue between the mayor and the representatives of the municipal party congress on 21 November, the program to commoditize dwelling houses in Tianjin had been promptly implemented. The first lot commodity-houses of an area of 50 thousand square

meters by now had already been sold out. During that meeting, the masses had also raised acute criticisms on the problem of coal gas supply. After the meeting, the chief of the Public Utility Bureau had vigorously and speedily implemented measures in 10 aspects to prevent coal gas supply from being interrupted by cold and freezing weather, ensure the sources of gas supply, and inspect and repair 172 gas-pressure regulatory stations. The reporter has found out today that the supply of coal gas has been significantly improved.

**Tian Jiyun Sets Chemical Industry Target**  
*OW101255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
in Chinese 1239 GMT 8 Jan 88

[By Reporter Zhao Mingliang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Jan (XINHUA)—"Can the output of chemical fertilizer reach 85 million metric tons this year?" There has been a heated discussion over this question throughout the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

At a recent meeting in Zhongnanhai to commend advanced chemical fertilizer enterprises, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun set the target of producing 85 million metric tons of chemical fertilizer this year. As is known, after overcoming the problem of excessive market supply, China has increased its chemical fertilizer production by a big margin for 2 years in a row, with total output reaching 81 million metric tons last year, a surprising net increase of 14 million metric tons over 1986, which already was a year of vigorous growth. This year, in view of the strains on energy and raw material supply and the heavy tasks to readjust product mix and improve product quality in the production of chemical fertilizer, the State Planning Commission has set the output plan at the same level as last year. Will workers and the staff of chemical fertilizer departments be able to fulfill the target of 85 million metric tons set by Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, which is 4 million metric tons above the plan?

To find out the answer, the ministry party group has urged the chemical fertilizer, planning, and production bureaus to analyze both the favorable and unfavorable factors in achieving this target, and to work out concrete measures for discussion at ministry meetings.

The target of 85 million metric tons has thrilled the entire ministry. In the past few days, a heated discussion has been going on among all staff members who have given the target serious thought.

After analyzing China's chemical fertilizer production capacity, the production bureau said that it is entirely possible to achieve the target because production capacity already reached 86 million metric tons at the end of 1986. [passage omitted]

The planning bureau said: In striving to fulfill the target, it is necessary to give top priority to product quality and variety. While increasing output, it is also necessary to readjust the product mix by increasing the portion of highly efficient multiple and compound chemical fertilizer. [passage omitted]

After listening to the views of ministry officials, and on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the conditions for fulfilling the target, Tan Zhuzhou, vice minister in charge of production, told the reporter that the Ministry of Chemical Industry had decided to set the target as the fighting goal for 1988 and to give play to all positive factors to produce more and better chemical fertilizer for China's agricultural production.

In addition to implementing the measures for increasing production, all chemical industry departments have stepped up coordination with the coal, power, natural gas, and transportation departments in an effort to create favorable external conditions for fulfilling the target of producing 85 million metric tons of chemical fertilizer this year.

#### Li Tieying on Economic Reform in 1988

HK071403 Beijing LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION  
in Chinese No 52, 28 Dec 87 p 3

[Article by Li Tieying (2621 6993 2503): "The Main Tasks for Reform of the Economic Structure in 1988"]

[Text] Speeding up and deepening reform of the economic structure is a strategic task put forth by the 13th CPC National Congress.

Generally speaking, the current situation of reform of the economic structure is very good. But there are also many new contradictions and problems: Macroeconomic development is still uneven, and economic life is still rather tight; due to the coexistence of both the new and old structure, there are still many contradictions and clashes; a necessary market order has not yet been established, although initial progress has been achieved in developing the socialist commodity economy; since the deepening of reform concerns the readjustment of power and the interests of various sectors, many basic economic relationships are still not well handled; the increase in commodity prices and consumption funds is still too fast; and some agricultural and sideline products are still in short supply. In order to solve all these problems, we have to deepen our reforms. In 1988, we will firmly and resolutely push forward our reform of the economic structure and accelerate the pace of substituting the old structures with the new.

The general guiding policy for China's economic work in 1988 is: To further stabilize the economy and further deepen the reforms. The main tasks for reform of the economic structure are as follows: In accordance with the general target of developing the socialist commodity economy, we must lay emphasis on the implementation

and perfection of the system of contracted responsibilities in enterprise operation and the deepening of the reform of enterprise operation mechanism; at the same time, we must carry out reforms of the investment, material supply, foreign trade, financial, and taxation structures, strengthen management over the investment in fixed assets, consumption funds, and commodity prices, and promote the transformation of microeconomic mechanism while increasing the regulating and controlling abilities of macroeconomy. Through reform, we must increase supply, control demand, readjust structures, increase returns, stabilize commodity prices, improve the economic environment, and promote the continuous and steady growth of the national economy. To put it concretely, there are the following tasks:

1. To deepen reform of the enterprise operation mechanism, tap the latent potentialities of the enterprises, and continue to carry out the movement of increasing production and practicing economy, and increasing income and reducing expense. In small state-owned enterprises, it is necessary to popularize the leasing system in an all-round way; in the enterprise groups based on lateral economic associations, the joint stock system can be introduced in a positive manner and on a trial basis; in large and medium state-owned enterprises, it is necessary to further develop and perfect all forms of contract responsibility system in operation, to introduce the mechanism of competition while implementing the contract and leasing systems, and to select qualified directors and managers by means of inviting applications and through competition. At the same time, it is necessary to carry out the piece rate wage system and the wage system based on the total work done so as to enliven the internal distribution of enterprises.

2. To carry out reform of the investment structure, increase investment returns, and appropriately control social demand. On the basis of rationally determining the range of investment for the central authorities, local authorities, and enterprises, it is necessary to carry out control over the state funds for investment in capital construction and, through organizing investment companies, to gradually establish an investment structure so that there can be a reasonable division of work among the planning committees, banks, and investment companies and so that the three can condition and supervise one another.

3. To carry out reform of the material management structure, simplify the management of materials, and stimulate the circulation of capital goods. In 1988, efforts will be made to further readjust and strengthen the state's material management organs and gradually abolish the material distribution and management functions of various central departments so that the past method of distributing materials according to departmental and regional systems can be changed and the market of capital goods can be further developed and expanded.



4. To carry out reform of the foreign trade structure, reduce the pressure on the balance of state finance, and further open up to the outside world. Through reform, we must start to establish a series of foreign trade regulating systems so as to encourage exports, restrain imports, and improve the import and export structure so as to create conditions for foreign trade enterprises to carry out independent operations and assume full responsibility for their own profits and losses.

5. To do a good job in reform of the financial and taxation structures, stabilize market prices, and strengthen and improve macroeconomic management.

In 1988, experiments will be made in one or two selected provinces or cities on comprehensive and coordinated reforms. Experiments will also be made in some provinces and cities on certain special reforms, such as reform of the organs of city government and reform of the housing system.

To sum up, in 1988 we will firmly grasp the central link of reform and use reform to promote the work of the whole and the work in all fields. We will strive to achieve substantial progress in reform and make a new step forward in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

(The writer of this article is a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System)

**Xi Zhongxun Makes Inspection Tour of Hainan**  
*HK080915 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin*  
1100 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Excerpts] According to a report jointly filed by Hainan Television Station reporter (Liu Mengxing) and HAINAN RIBAO reporter (Wu Mingfang), Comrade Xi Zhongxun made an inspection tour of our region from 26 December last year to 5 January this year. During his inspection tour, Comrade Xi Zhongxun was accompanied by Xu Shijie, head of the preparatory group for the establishment of the new province of Hainan, and Wang Yuefeng, member of the preparatory group for the establishment of the new province of Hainan and deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee. Comrade Xi Zhongxun visited Wenchang, Qionghai, Wanning, Lingshui, Sanya, (?Hengda), Qiongzong, and Danxian counties and cities to acquaint himself with conditions there. He inspected factories, rural areas, and harbor installations and facilities and held talks with responsible persons of the party and government organizations from these counties and cities. On New Year's Day, Comrade Xi Zhongxun called on commanders and fighters of a PLA unit stationed in Sanya area. [passage omitted]

During his inspection tour, Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: This is my third visit to Hainan. During this visit, I have seen great changes in Hainan, with all areas studying ways to promote reform and construction. Every type of work in Hainan is making good progress. The political and economic situation in Hainan is very good. I am very glad to see all these things. The people of Hainan have done exceedingly well in making Hainan green by planting trees and flowers. [passage omitted]

Comrade Xi Zhongxun expressed the hope that Hainan's leading comrades at all levels and the vast numbers of party members, cadres, and people in Hainan will further strengthen unity, conscientiously implement the spirit of the 13th National Party Congress, as well as the central authorities' general and specific policies on building Hainan, emancipate the mind, proceed in all cases from real conditions, build enterprises through arduous effort, speed up the work of promoting reform and opening up, and further quicken the pace of economic construction in Hainan.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun noted: In developing Hainan, we must pay attention to developing plantations and breeding centers. We must strengthen the people's sense of commodity production and energetically develop the socialist commodity economy. [passage omitted]

At the end of his visit to Hainan, Comrade Xi Zhongxun listened to a report made by the preparatory group for the establishment of a new Hainan province.

**Yan Mingfu on United Front Work**  
*HK011420 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service*  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 87

[Text] Yan Mingfu, member of the Secretariat and director of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee, yesterday made a special trip to Zhengzhou to attend a Henan provincial conference on religious work. During the conference, Yan Mingfu delivered an important speech on the united front work and religious work for the initial stage of socialism.

After looking back on the development of theory and practice regarding the party's united front work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Yan Mingfu said: Over the past few years, there have been new situations and new patterns of our united front work. The domain of the united front work has expanded from the political field to the economic field, from the domestic circles to the overseas circles, as well as from big cities to small cities and towns. With the expansion of our united front ranks, new targets have emerged. The implementation of the policy of "one country, two systems" has brought about the formation of a patriotic alliance with the mainland people as its main body which regards support for socialism as the common political foundations. It has also brought about the formation of another patriotic alliance with the Hong

Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots as well as Overseas Chinese as its main body which regards support for the reunification of the motherland as the common political foundations. Under these circumstances, we have the coexistence of multiple economic sectors with public ownership as the main body; new representative figures are constantly emerging; and the respective interests of various parties will be reflected within the united front. Conducting in-depth study of these relations and coordinating these relations will remain our tasks for a long time to come. People of all social strata and mass organizations should display and make known their class consciousness, their awareness of democracy, as well as their demand for participating in government and political affairs.

Yan Mingfu said: During the initial stage of socialism, the united front will be unprecedentedly vast and wide, and will also be filled with vitality. To put it briefly, the united front at the initial stage of socialism has eight major functions, namely, reflecting public opinion, conducting political consultations, offering consultative and advisory services, conducting democratic supervision, coordinating relations, offering cooperation in the promotion of a common undertaking, conducting self-education, and mobilizing social forces to implement the party's general and specific policies.

Referring to religious work, Comrade Yan Mingfu fully affirmed our province's achievements in implementing the party's policy toward religions over the past few years, and also pointed out some existing problems in this regard. He expressed the hope that our province's party and government organizations at all levels will add to their achievements, overcome shortcomings, act in accordance with the requirements for the basic line set for the initial stage of socialism, give full play to the roles played by patriotic religious organizations, correctly understand and handle issues regarding religions, comprehensively implement the party's policy toward religions, pay attention to eliminating the leftist ideological influences, pay attention to preventing and overcoming the tendency toward letting things drift, constantly guide and promote the normalization of religious activities, strictly handle according to law those illegal and criminal activities carried out in the name of religion, and will unite with people from all sides for jointly making contributions to our socialist modernization program.

The Henan provincial conference on religious work opened on 21 December. During the opening session, Gao Wei, acting director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech, entitled "Under the Guidance of the Spirit of the 13th National Party Congress, Let Us Actively Open Up New Prospects for Our Province's Religious Work."

Attending the conference were the following officials in charge of religious work from all cities and prefectures of Henan Province as well as from a number of counties of

the province: deputy party committee secretaries, vice mayors, deputy commissioners, vice county governors, united front work department directors, and religious affairs bureau directors. Also attending the conference were leaders of the united front work departments and religious affairs bureaus from Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu, Hubei, and Shaanxi Provinces as well as Shanghai Municipality. A total of more than 300 people were present at the conference.

Yang Xizong, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at yesterday's conference.

Attending the conference were the following leaders from the provincial party and government organizations: Zhang Shude, (Hu Jiaoyun), Han Jingcao, Wu Shaokui, Fan Lian, Hu Tingji, Cui Guanghua, Hao Fuhong, Ren Leiyan, Zuo Mingsheng, Ren Fangqiu, Dong Minsheng, Ding Zhenyu, and Tu Jiaji.

Also attending the conference were Jiang Ping, adviser to the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, Ren Wuzhi, director of the Religious Affairs Bureau under the State Council, as well as responsible persons from the Christian Council of China and the Three Self Patriotic Committee of the Protestant Churches of China.

**Leaders Pay Last Respects to CPPCC Member**  
*OW062351 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1456 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)—About 1,000 personalities of all circles in Beijing paid their last respects here today to Jiang Chunfang, founder of the Modern China Encyclopedia and famous translator and publisher.

Jiang, also a member of Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of China Publishing House died of cancer at the age of 75 December 17, 1987.

Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang sent a wreath and Hu Qili, member of the Standing Committee of the party's Political Bureau, paid his respects to Jiang's remains.

Jiang was also founder and president of the Shanghai Foreign Language Institute.

He presided over the translation and publication of the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and the foreign edition of the selected works of Mao Zedong. He devoted some 10 years to the compilation of the Modern Chinese Encyclopedia and the translation of the concise Encyclopedia Britannica.

Under his guidance, the Encyclopedia of China has been published in 20 volumes.

**Letter By Mao Zedong to Japanese Discovered**  
*HK070847 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
27 Dec 87 p 8

[Report: "A Letter By Mao Zedong In His Own Handwriting"]

[Text] Editor's note: The article entitled "Witness To Precious Original Handwritten Works" written by Jiang Dianming was published in the 6th issue of "ZHONGHUA YINGLIE." In his article, the author said that in Japan, in August of 1983, at the home of Ms (Roto Miyasaki) (daughter of Ryusuke Miyasaki), he saw some letters which were handwritten by our country's veteran revolutionaries to their Japanese friends (Toten Miyasaki) and (Ryusuke Miyasaki). Among those letters, there was one written by Mao Zedong in his own handwriting to (Toten Miyasaki). [end editor's note]

In 1956, (Ryusuke Miyasaki) was invited to come to China to attend the celebrations of the "1 May Labor Day." On the morning of 1 May, Premier Zhou Enlai introduced (Ryusuke Miyasaki) to Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao shook hands with him and said that when he himself was still a student, he once wrote a letter to Mr (Toten Miyasaki). (Ryusuke Miyasaki) later told others that when he heard Chairman Mao mention the letter, he was excited and surprised because he had never heard his father mention that letter. (Ryusuke Miyasaki) did not even know that Chairman Mao's letter was still at his home at that time.

After arriving back in Tokyo from Beijing, (Ryusuke Miyasaki) immediately began searching the things left behind by his dead father. He rummaged through chests and cupboards and finally found the letter which was written with a writing brush. The following is the full text of the letter:

Dear Mr (Toten Hakuro):

We have long heard of your name but have not yet got a chance to see you. Although you live far away in a foreign country, you gave your spiritual support to Huang Xing when he was alive and have shed your tears and offered your condolences upon his death. Today, when Huang Xing is to be buried, you have again come across the sea to attend the burial rites in person. Your friendship will be remembered forever and your sincerity can even touch ghosts and gods because we have never before heard of such profound friendship and sincerity, nor have such profound friendship and sincerity ever before existed in the history. We, Zhifan and Zedong, are students of Hunan Province. We have read some books and poems and are resolved to do something really great. We are looking forward to seeing you and listening to your advice.

We'll be very grateful if you can meet us.

Yours

Xiao Zhifan, Mao Zedong.

students of the First Normal

School of Hunan Province

According to Ms (Roto Miyasaki), the letter was signed by two persons. The handwriting shows that the letter was written by Chairman Mao. Although no date was written on the letter, since the letter talked about Mr (Toten) going to Changsha to attend the burial rites of Huang Xing, it is believed that the letter was written in the 6th Year of the Republic of China, namely, in 1917. At that time, after attending the burial rites of Huang Xing, Mr (Toten) also attended a welcoming assembly organized by the students of Changsha City in honor of him. It is believed that it was during that period that Chairman Mao asked someone to send the letter to Mr (Toten).

**Crowd Throngs to Mao Memorial on Birthday**  
*OW261446 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0848 GMT 26 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)—About 25,000 people filed through the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall today to pay their respects to the remains of Mao on the occasion of his 94th birthday.

The hall had to extend its opening time from the usual four hours to seven-and-a-half hours to accommodate the crowds.

About 19,000 people visited the hall yesterday.

At 9:00 this morning Mao Anqing and Mao Xinyu, son and grandson of the late chairman, presented a basket of red and yellow chrysanthemums and peacock feathers in front of Mao's statue in the hall.

On the basket was a red silk ribbon bearing the words: "Cherish Our Memory of Our Beloved Father" written in the name of Mao Anqing and his wife Shao Hua.

Many visitors signed the visitors' book expressing their respect for the late Chairman who died on September 9, 1976.

A hall official told XINHUA that 40.69 million people have visited the hall since it opened ten years ago. They have included 1.23 million foreigners and 93 heads of foreign states.



### **Soldier Gets Death for Beating Student**

*OW082136 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1633 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[By reporters Zou Yun, and Liu Chunxian]

[Text] Changsha, 8 Jan (XINHUA)—In an open hearing held in Changsha today, the military tribunal of the PLA Air Force sentenced Meng Yanfang, a guard of the Datuopu Air Station, to death, with a 2-year reprieve, and deprived his political rights for life, for intentionally beating to death Jiang Gaohui, a student at Hunan University. The tribunal also sentenced Xie Kefeng, the accomplice, to a 5-year imprisonment.

After 6 hours of investigation and debates, the military tribunal found Meng Yanfang and Xie Kefeng, the defendants, guilty as charged. The facts about the commission of the crime are: Coming out of the guards company's bath house at noon on 21 September 1987, Meng, the defendant, saw three young people (Jiang Gaohui and two others of the Mechanical Department of Hunan University) leaving the company compound, playing with the company's old basketball that was left at the basketball court. Meng yelled at them: "Stop, put the ball down!" The students put the ball on the meadow by the road side and continued to proceed. Meng caught up with them and stopped them, triggering a quarrel. Meng demanded the students to put the ball back where it was and, grasping Jiang's clothes, insisted that the issue be settled at the company. On their way back, they met Xie and several other guards of the company, who came after hearing the quarrel. When they were at the basketball court, Meng and Jiang quarreled again. Meng grabbed the clothes on Jiang's right shoulder, and Jiang, trying to get away, turned, swung his arm, hitting Meng's nose. Meng fought back, and a fist fight followed. Xie punched Jiang's face and shoulders. When Meng realized he had a bloody nose, he jumped on Jiang, punching his abdomen and the left side of his neck with his right fist and knocking him to the ground. After Jiang fell on the ground motionless, Meng continued to kick his arm. Jiang was pronounced dead after being rushed to the station's clinic for emergency medical treatment.

Based on these facts, a panel of the military court of the Air Force maintained: Meng and Xie deliberately tried to injure another person, and their conduct, which caused serious consequences, constituted the crime of injuring people intentionally. Meng kept quibbling over the issue of a basketball and beat Jiang, the victim, to death. The way he committed the crime was vile, and he is the chief culprit who should be harshly punished. Xie Kefeng, who took part in beating and injuring Jiang, should be punished as an accomplice. According to Article 134, the first paragraph of Article 53, and Articles 22, 23, and 24 of the PRC Criminal Law; as well as Provision No. 2 of Article 1 of the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Harshly Punishing Criminals Seriously Jeopardizing Public Order," the court pronounced the above verdicts on Meng and Xie.

The public prosecutor also explained in the court the participation of Jian Xiubing, another guard of the company, in beating Jiang. According to the public prosecutor, after Jiang was knocked down on the ground, Jian stepped heavily on Jiang's right hip. However, according to investigation and legal medical expert's appraisal, the act did not cause the injury. The Air Force's security department recently decided to send Jian to the reformatory of the Air Force under the Guangzhou Military Region for rehabilitation through labor.

### **Missile Corps Has 'Retaliatory Capacity'**

*OW081700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1301 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[By reporter Chen Zhiqiang]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jan (XINHUA)—In today's world, strategic missile units have become an important indicator of the modernization of a country's defense, as well as an important factor determining the nation's international status. During a meeting with the press on 7 January, a leading comrade of the II Artillery Corps told journalists in the capital that the many successful firing practices are proofs that China's strategic missile corps already has a fair-size nuclear retaliatory capacity, and that this new service has become an armed force the nation can trust.

The leading comrade of the II Artillery Corps said: China's strategic missile corps was established in 1966. Today, this corps has begun to take shape and has become a combined service with complete lateral support, playing an important part in China's national defense. Under the situation that the guiding thought for the Chinese armed forces has undergone a strategic change in recent years, the structure of China's strategic missile corps has made a big step toward the direction of building itself into a more efficient combined unit with complete lateral support; and its structure is one which has combined peacetime and wartime readiness. Its mission, instead of being one of coping with emergencies as in the past, has become one of integrating peacetime and wartime needs, paying attention to peacetime training and needs. Its education is no longer a cycle of elementary training. The series of effective measures it has taken has improved its proficiency as a combined force with year-round readiness. From now on, under the premise of serving the nation's economic construction, the corps will, in the spirit of bringing forth new ideas, seeking truth, and doing practical work, train more proficient personnel, and build itself into a well-trained, combined, and crack strategic missile corps which has simple but efficient administrative organs, and which contributes to safeguarding national security and world peace.

### **Sea Fleet Completes Long-Range Exercises**

*HK110752 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
4 Dec 88 p 1*

[Report by Yang Dechang [2799 1795 2490]: "East China Sea Fleet Completes Training Exercises in the West Pacific and South China Sea"]

[Text] In mid-October the East China Sea Fleet of the Chinese Navy organized a combined ocean-going formation of various ships which successfully crossed four large straits and traversed more than 20 longitudes and latitudes, reaching Zengmu Ansha at its most southerly point. This combined formation staged a joint long-range exercise with great thoroughness, in the vastness of the West Pacific and South China Sea, facing heavy seas and arduous tests. The 17 planned tactical training courses and 164 single-ship training items were all successfully carried out. The formation sailed continuously for 3,740 hours, with the total distance travelled reaching 54,000 nautical miles. At the end of November the formation safely returned to its base port.

The main purpose of these long-range operations, organized by the East China Sea Fleet, was to cultivate a feeling for medium- and long-range joint operations among surface units. As soon as the formation came out of the Gonggu Waterway, various tactical groups immediately played their respective roles, taking the assumed naval theater of operations as the real thing and carrying out tactical training according to procedures followed in actual battle. In one strait in the West Pacific, the formation organized two tactical training groups to stage exercises laying and breaking a strait blockade. While cruising, the formation staged exercises resisting missile attacks, launching attacks against others and defending themselves, mining pipelines, and shooting at floating mines at sea under nuclear fallout conditions. As the occasion required they organized such tasks as taking damaged vessels in tow; evacuating wounded soldiers by air; administering self-help and aiding others at sea; undergoing survival tests at sea; and using forces in submarine and missile speedboat operations. In accordance with exercise plans the formation sometimes broke up to act separately and sometimes regrouped acting as one. The whole process was both tense and orderly. It is the first time that the Chinese Navy has organized a long-range joint operations exercise of such extended duration, involving such vast areas, and with the forces organized in a relatively complicated way.

Through this exercise, the Chinese Navy's surface units operational radius has been greatly increased and extended. The capacity for continuous navigation and comprehensive defense, and the crew's ability to adapt to long-range operations have been increased. The formation successfully organized over 70 vessels on different occasions to deliver comprehensive supplies such as oil, fresh water, and staple and non-staple food, to many vessels in different locations, thus creating conditions for the successful completion of the long-range navigation task. Moreover, in this long-range exercise the South China Sea Fleet has, in accordance with the requirements of three-dimensional, combined training, and the principle of "dispatching more people rather than vessels," selected and transferred about 100 intermediate and high-ranking commanders from various surface vessels, submarines, and air units to practice and take part in the organization and command of the long-range

combined operations, thus raising the ability of commanders at all levels to give independent commands. In particular, when the formation entered a specified sea area, where the firing of pyrotechnics was strictly controlled and wireless communications were silenced, there were some difficulties in organizing and commanding different vessel groups and vessels sailing at distances of several, dozen and even several hundred, nautical miles from one another. However the safety of navigation was assured because commanders at all levels conscientiously organized the training and because the navigation departments accurately forecast the weather and sea conditions, and the positions of the vessels.

### **Army To Restore Military Rank System**

HK070632 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
7 Jan 88 p 14

["Special dispatch": "PLA To Restore Military Rank System"]

[Text] The Central Military Commission has decided to restore a military rank system in the Armed Forces and to institute a civil official system in military science and technology units this year.

Dong Zhengdong, senior research fellow at the Operational Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Military Sciences, told this reporter the other day: Four years ago, the Central Military Commission put forward the idea of restoring the military rank system, but it has not been put into effect for the following three reasons: 1) It is necessary to draft in detail the specific contents of the system because we should not only study advanced elements in the Western system but also take into consideration the historical traditions of the Chinese Armed Forces; 2) to modernize the Army and make the average age of military personnel younger, it is necessary to let those with genuine military ability have military ranks; and 3) there are difficulties in the placement of old cadres and retired senior cadres in the Army [sentence as published].

Dong said: If the numerous old, senior cadres in the Army who will soon retire or have retired are not awarded official titles, they are sure to have many complaints because they repeatedly distinguished themselves in action and took up senior posts in the past. However, if we confer official titles on them, they no longer serve in the Army.

Dong said: The military rank system will be implemented among cadres at and above platoon level, and the official titles will be awarded to military officers at and above the platoon leader level who have graduated from the Academy of Military Sciences and distinguished themselves in action during their term of military service or have made contributions in military fields. The military rank system will be advantageous to the operational method of the group army following the

modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces. For example, an army divisional commander with the rank of lieutenant general may command a naval divisional commander with the rank of Captain.

As for the civil official system, Dong Zhengdong said, it can ensure that military scientific research personnel will not be subjected to the "enlistment system." It is stipulated in the current enlistment system that servicemen should retire from military service after 4 years. This will affect the continuity of the work of military scientific research personnel.

Dong said by way of explanation: The implementation of the civil official system in military science and technological units will ensure the work continuity of military scientific research personnel. However, the civil official system will stipulate that military scientific research personnel come under the military establishment but they do not have official titles.

The decision of the Central Military Commission on the military rank system and the civil official system has been issued to military research institutes and Army cadres at and above the battalion level for discussion. It is expected that specific decisions will be made in the near future.

**PLA Gets First Helicopter Group in North**  
*OW090833 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[By reporters Zhao Su and Cheng Guanglong]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jan (XINHUA)—The first helicopter group was activated by a PLA group army in northern China today.

It took place in fine weather right after a snow somewhere in northern China. The representatives of the group army's more than 10 branches, including armored infantry, artillery corps, tank corps, signal corps, and antichemical warfare corps, standing in formation, joyfully welcomed the helicopter group joining the Army ranks. The group army leader presented a red PLA flag to the helicopter group. Then, the first generation of Chinese Army pilots made a brilliant flight demonstration.

According to the department concerned, the activation of the Army helicopter group is an important measure for accelerating the modernization of our national defense. It will greatly enhance the Army's capabilities in rapid mobilization and combined operations. The personnel and equipment of the helicopter group were transferred from the Air Force. It will take part in the Army's military training and perform emergency transport and other mobile tasks.

Liu Yuti, deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region and an Air Force combat hero credited with shooting down four enemy aircraft, said to reporters: I

have served in the Air Force for several decades and it is my long-standing wish that the Army has wings. Today, this group army finally has its own flying tigers.

**Modern Minelayer Deployed to PLA Navy**  
*OW101844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 10 Jan 88*

[Text] Dalian, January 10 (XINHUA)—China's first self-made modern minelayer, built by the Dalian Shipyard, was put to service in the Navy today.

A Navy officer said the computerized minelayer is up to the advanced international standard and it will enhance the Navy's defence capability.

Dalian Shipyard in northeast China's Liaoning Province has manufactured hundreds of warships including the first missile submarine and the first missile destroyer.

**Art Troupes Given More Decisionmaking Power**  
*OW082254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)—Culture Minister Wang Meng today promised to expand the decisionmaking powers of art troupes over the management of their own performances.

This will be part of the reform of cultural work in 1988, said the writer-turned-minister at a ministry telephone conference for provincial Cultural Bureau directors here this afternoon.

The overall plan for the reform will not be published until a meeting of provincial Cultural Bureau directors is held in April or May, he said.

Nevertheless, he said, it will call for a decentralization of government power over cultural work.

The Ministry of Culture will guide cultural work through legislation, service, and supervision, instead of getting itself directly involved in the day-to-day work of art troupes, he explained.

To be specific, he said, purely administrative measures will be replaced by a combination of economic, legal, artistic and administrative measures.

In addition, the contract responsibility system in various forms will be introduced into art troupes.

This is designed to do away with the egalitarian practise of "artists living on the public payroll and art troupes on state allocations," he said.



**Future College Entrants 'Free To Choose' Jobs**  
*OW070134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT*  
6 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)—Students who enroll in China's institutions of higher learning next year will be allowed to choose jobs after graduation instead of being assigned work by the Government.

As a prelude to implementing China's educational reform, changes in the existing job-assignment policy are now being discussed at a special State Education Commission meeting.

The new policy will go into effect in 1993, when universities and colleges will supply employers with information about their students a year before their graduation. With a recommendation from the school and information on prospective employers, graduates will be able to select jobs, but will have to pass employment exams before signing a contract.

To guarantee remote and backward areas enough graduates each year, the State Government will continue providing special funds to students from these areas who pledge to return after graduation.

The change means China's university graduates will no longer automatically become state employees after graduation, they will be free to choose jobs anywhere, and the Government will no longer help out unemployed graduates.

According to the commission, the reform will alter the relationship between the Government, schools, students, and employers and will create a new student management system which is better suited to the country's maturing planned market economy.

The new job program is part of a series of educational reforms, which include revamping the college entrance system, student administration and fund allocation, and this change will have to be compatible with other reforms in personnel and finance.

Beijing's Qinghua University and Shanghai's Jiaotong University are already trying out the new system, but most schools will not implement the policy until 1993.

**CHINA DAILY on Drive Against Illegal Marriages**  
*HK090236 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English*  
9 Jan 88 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The State Family Planning Commission has issued a document calling for nationwide efforts to ban illegal marriages, especially in the countryside.

Government at all levels should take resolute measures to educate people about the Marriage Law and stop violations, according to the recent document issued jointly with the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the All-China Women's Federation.

Early marriages and cohabitation are common in many rural areas.

Statistics from the commission show that Chinese women got married one or two years younger in 1986 than five years ago. The percentage of late marriages also fell.

Under China's Marriage Law, a man can marry at 22 and a woman at 20. But the government prefers late marriage.

A total of 6.1 million Chinese have married at under the legal age over the past few years, according to the document.

Many rural areas have become accustomed to letting people marry early due to low economic and cultural levels. And because of a lack of effective education about the Marriage Law, many live together as man and wife after a ceremony but without legal registration.

Local governments should insist on legal registration and, after education with the help of associations of women, workers and youths, punish Marriage Law violators, the document said. A comprehensive survey of illegal marriages will be carried out to provide basis for specific legal measures in local areas.

The document also stressed that local responsible officials should abide by the law. They will be punished severely for dereliction of duty or bribe taking.

In many rural areas, young people like to marry around Spring Festival—in February this year.

**Vice Minister on 1988 Economic Stability**  
*HK071045 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese*  
15 Dec 87 p 1

[Article by JINGJI RIBAO reporters Wang Yuling (37693768 3781), Yang Guomin (2799 0948 3046), and Tuo Zhen (16417201), and Contributing Reporter Li Sheng (7812 0581): "How To Stabilize Next Year's Economy—An Interview With Liu Suinian(2692 7151 1628), Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission"]

[Text] The State Council has worked out the general principle for next year's economic development, which can be summed up into two sentences: The economy should be further stabilized and the reform deepened. How will this general principle be implemented and

what plans will be made for the year's economic development? With these questions, the reporters interviewed Liu Suinian, vice minister of the State Planning Commission.

How should we approach the entire economic situation this year? Liu Suinian said: Since the beginning of this year, the economic situation has been fine on the whole, with production and construction continuing to develop steadily. Gross agricultural output value is expected to increase by 4 percent over last year and gross industrial output value (including the output value of village-run industries) to rise by 14 percent. Although these growth rates are a bit higher, light and heavy industries are proportionately balanced as a whole. Fairly rapid growth has been achieved in energy, raw and semifinished industries, and the production of products serving the needs of agriculture and readily marketable products. Domestic markets are continuing to prosper. Apart from a few foodstuffs and pork, whose supply is strained, the supply of most commodities is ample. There has been a big increase in the export sector of our foreign trade, and the deficit in import trade has been further reduced. Educational and cultural undertakings are continuing to develop. Living standards have improved considerably. All this shows that the principles and measures put forth by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to launch the campaign to increase production, practice economy, raise revenues, reduce expenditures, and deepen structural reform are entirely correct.

Liu Suinian maintained: At present we must soberly see that there are still some destabilizing factors in the development of the national economy, in particular, the excessively high rises in retail prices. In the final analysis, this state of affairs is closely connected with our failure to put society's investment demand and consumer demand under control and with society's general demand exceeding its general supply. This being the case, in striving for a stable economy next year, efforts should be made to attain the six objectives of macroeconomic control: 1) The growth of the money supply should be kept below the combined growth of the rates of economic growth and anticipated price hikes. 2) The financial deficit should be lower than this year's planned levels. 3) The price index for retail sales will be lower than in 1987. 4) The state's foreign exchange balance should be higher than the levels that have not yet been reached this year. 5) The growth rate of agriculture is targeted at 4 percent and the industrial growth rate is planned at 8 percent, and efforts will be made to cut consumption of materials, speed up circulation of funds, and to improve product quality to enhance marketability of products. 6) The average per-capita real income of urban and rural populations should be a little higher than the levels achieved this year.

Liu Suinian said: These six objectives for next year complement and are conditional on one another. The general requirement is to stabilize the economy and prices, particularly through controlling demand and

increasing supply. State finances and credits should be tightened, the structure of fund utilization readjusted, the needs of key construction projects ensured as the total scale of investment is put under control, and economic results should be considerably boosted, while maintaining an appropriate expansion in production. The main steps to be taken include: 1) Vigorously promoting the stable growth of agricultural production. Next year, efforts will be made to boost the outputs of such major farm and sideline products as grain, cotton, meat, sugar, and vegetables. 2) Maintaining appropriate growth in industrial production. Efforts will be made to improve supply and overcome the difficulties currently confronting the nation through developing production. 3) Restricting ordinary projects to ensure key development projects. According to the plan for next year, the scale of investment in capital construction by units under the system of ownership by the whole people will be the same as for this year's plan, but investment in key development projects in such areas as energy, transport, communications, and raw and semifinished materials will be increased. 4) Continuing to keep the market stable and making good arrangements for the people's livelihood. Special efforts should be made to ensure the supply of vegetables and major foodstuffs in large and medium-size cities. 5) Working hard to expand the production of export goods, better fulfill the tasks of purchasing such goods, and open up more new markets to boost exports in trading with other countries. 6) Further developing science, technology, and education. The training of qualified people of various types badly needed by the national economy will be accelerated.

Liu Suinian also dealt with the question of deepening the planning structural reform. He said: Next year the emphasis in this regard will be on reforming the investment and materials distribution structures. The reform of the materials distribution structure is mainly aimed at organizing the supply of materials to encourage their rational flow and at changing past materials distribution methods characterized by barriers between different departments and localities and by every administrative level having storehouses of its own. This will enable specialized government departments to gradually shift the focus of their work to effectively work out plans for trade, economic, and technological policies and to provide enterprises with information and consultancy services. This is a fundamental change of functions in economic management. As far as economic readjustment and control are concerned, provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will be given more powers in planning management and economic readjustment and control, and under the central unified leadership, two-tier management and a readjustment and control system will be established in central departments, provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities under the central government, and cities involved in a scheme in which their economic and social development plans are separately listed in the state plan.

**Entrepreneurs Accept Training, Exam Plan**  
*OW082344 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1530 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)—In an unprecedented move aimed at equipping Chinese entrepreneurs with modern knowledge of management, 86 percent of the managers of state-owned enterprises have accepted the national centralized training scheme and examinations.

XINHUA learned from the State Economic Commission today that 99 percent of the applicants have passed the examinations, which began in 1983.

Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the commission, said that China is now deepening the enterprise reform, and putting into practice the leasing and contracting responsibility system of management.

He said that over 8,000 large or medium-sized enterprises in the country have taken up the contracting method, thus making it necessary for Chinese entrepreneurs to grasp modern management.

Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, as the initiator of the examination system, pointed out that it is necessary to accelerate the speed of training of economic cadres in rotation.

The State Economic Commission has also set up cooperative programs of management education with the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain and Federal Germany, and 5,000 management personnel have been trained.

**Minister Outlines Agriculture Goals**  
*OW071526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT*  
7 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—The Chinese minister of agriculture today described efficient grain production and pig raising, and developing export-oriented agricultural products as the guidelines for agricultural production in the next few years.

In his article in the first issue of the paper, "CHINA AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES NEWS", He Kang said that in agriculture, reform should be put in command, scientific achievements emphasized and potential be tapped so as to develop new productive forces.

The minister said that recent years have seen a boom in Chinese agriculture. Last year, although the output of sugar decreased, the production of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops showed increases. Grain output should reach 400 million tons this year, he said.

Although there has been a drop in the number of pigs raised, the output of beef, mutton, poultry, eggs, milk and wool are all on the increase. The output of aquatic products topped nine million tons and the total output value of rural enterprises reached 450 billion yuan last year.

However, he said, the consumption of grain, cotton, pork and sugar has been going up rapidly, resulting in shortages. The state purchase price for agricultural products tends to be a little too low, while the price of the means of agricultural production has increased drastically, thus dampening farmers' enthusiasm.

Besides, he said, less investment has been going into agriculture in recent years, and technology remains backward and the service system poor.

On the work for 1988, the minister said that various service systems should be perfected, different forms of the contract system in rural areas should be further improved and scientific farming should be promoted.

Continued efforts should be made to reform the administrative system of scientific research as well as the educational system. More farmers should be introduced to commercial businesses.

A new increase in grain production should be ensured this year, while the size of cotton fields and the number of pigs raised should be guaranteed, He Kang said.

To solve the problem of meat shortages, the minister also urged the raising of grain-saving domestic animals and the building of non-staple food bases, especially for big cities.

A number of export bases for high-quality agricultural products will be set up this year, he said.



### East Region

**Anhui's Li Guixian Addresses Forum**  
*OW110113 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese*  
11 Dec 87 p 1

[By ANHUI RIBAO reporter Jiang Haibo]

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee held a forum of secretaries of all prefectural and city party committees at Daoxianglou Guesthouse on 7 December to discuss questions pertaining the political structural reform such as separation of party from government functions and correct handling of the party and government relationship. Provincial party and government leaders as well as commissioners from all prefectures and cities, mayors, and officials of provincial departments concerned attended the forum.

Comrade Li Guixian presided over and spoke at the forum. He said: In separating party from government functions in the political reform, it is necessary to further study the documents of the 13th CPC National Congress and thoroughly comprehend its guidelines in order to step by step implement the plans and meet the requirements set by the central authorities. After airing his views regarding separation of party from government functions, Li Guixian urged all localities and departments to earnestly study the documents in the light of reality and intensify the ideological and political work in order to ensure smooth progress of the political reform.

Comrades Lu Rongjing and Wang Guangyu also spoke at the forum.

In an animated atmosphere, the forum participants freely aired their views. They agreed that in separating party from government functions, it is necessary to first achieve unity in understanding and focus attention on transforming people's thinking through penetrating study and publicity of the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress. In order to dispel misgivings about the reform, it is necessary to disregard personal gains or losses and consider problems from the high plane of this major reform in the party's leadership system.

The political reform is a pressing task along with the progress and deepening of the economic structural reform, and the process of developing a commodity economy is also one of promoting socialist democracy. Therefore, the forum participants pointed out that the political reform should not be considered as an isolated undertaking. The purpose of both political and economic reforms is to bring into better play the superiority of the socialist system and more effectively expand the productive forces under party leadership. [passage omitted]

The forum participants agreed that the reform may be started in enterprises first. The role of party organization in enterprises is to exercise supervision and to support the plant director to assume overall responsibility. The

central authorities have already adopted concrete plans for implementing the director's responsibility system which will be gradually popularized after experiment and exploration. [passage omitted]

As pointed out in the 13th CPC National Congress report, the local party committees at the provincial, prefectural, city, and county levels should exercise political leadership in local work, carrying out the line formulated by the Central Committee and ensuring that the decrees of the Central Government are implemented. The forum participants urged party committees at all levels to conduct education on the initial stage of socialism among the large numbers of party members and masses of people, firmly grasping one central task and the two basic points in performing the principal functions of "execution, guarantee, decisionmaking, recommendation, and coordination" and teaching party members, especially party member-cadres, to play an exemplary role. All prefectures and cities should step up investigative study on the political reform. [passage omitted]

The forum participants also offered a number of good suggestions on stabilizing commodity prices and ensuring market supply.

**Anhui Leaders Meet Nonparty 'Personages'**  
*OW090451 Hefei Anhui ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese*  
12 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 11 December, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee invited nonparty personages to attend a discussion meeting to solicit their views on the study of the documents of the 13th CPC National Congress, and their suggestions on the work of the provincial CPC Committee.

Attending the meeting were Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Shi Junjie, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Xu Leyi and Fu Xishou, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; and Zhang Binglun, head of the United Work Department under the provincial CPC Committee.

Li Guixian presided over the meeting. He said: The meeting held today is aimed at learning from your experience in the study of the documents of the 13th CPC National Congress, and hearing your views and suggestions on our work.

A warm atmosphere prevailed. Teng Maotong, Cai Bingjiu, Chen Tianren, Wang Liren, Guang Renhong, and Pan Ezhang made speeches. They said: The 13th CPC National Congress went well. It adopted good documents, elected a good leading body, and displayed a good style. Currently, we, members of various democratic parties and people from all walks of life, are studying the documents of the 13th CPC National Congress. Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report to the 13th CPC National Congress has integrated theory with practice, clearly

pointing out that China is now in the initial period of socialism, defining China's basic principle in promoting its economy, reforming its economic and political system, and strengthening party building. His report is a programmatic document in guiding overall reform and promoting the modernization program. They unanimously pledged to study and implement the guidelines laid down by the 13th CPC National Congress.

Those who spoke at the meeting pointed out: The eighth plenary (enlarged) session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee, which just ended, was also a success. The report prepared by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government conformed with the guidelines laid down by the 13th CPC National Congress and tallied with the situation in Anhui. It was a meeting to mobilize all the people in the province to follow the guidelines set by the 13th CPC National Congress. Those who spoke at the meeting also praised Comrade Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, for severely criticizing, at the enlarged session of the provincial CPC committee, some leading cadres in Anhui who had shamelessly demanded promotion. They pointed out: It is necessary to do so in order to carry out party rectification well. All of us are greatly moved when we hear this news. Only by doing so, will Anhui have a good future.

Those attending the meeting also aired their views on respecting knowledge and qualified people, increasing funds for education, promoting agricultural and industrial production, bringing into full play the spirit of arduous struggle, strengthening market control, and stabilizing commodity prices.

After hearing the views of the nonparty personages, Comrade Li Guixian exclaimed: Today, we have done a good job in exchanging ideas, fully reflecting the principle of treating each other with sincerity. To develop the four modernizations program and truly eliminate poverty, it is not enough to rely on Communists alone. It is essential to rely on all the people and on our nonparty friends to express their views and offer their suggestions on further developing our economy and raising the people's standards.

Nonparty personages attending the meeting included Liu Yiping, Qiu Lin, Sun Youqiao, Teng Maotong, Guang Renhong, Cai Binjiu, Qiu Guoyi, Pan Ezhang, Tianren, Yang Chengzong, Guo Chongyi, Wu Zhutai, and Wang Liren.

**Peng Chong Inspects Fujian, Meets Leaders**  
*OW081015 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese*  
25 Dec 87 p 1

[Excerpts] As he wound up his inspection tour of Fujian yesterday, Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said: It is gratifying to know that the people in Fujian have responded very favorably to the 13th CPC National Congress and the recent provincial

party committee's work meeting. So long as they go all out to implement the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress, they can scale new heights in promoting the work of the province.

Comrade Peng Chong arrived in Fujian on 16 December. He inspected Zhangzhou, Xiamen, and Fuzhou Cities and Dongshan, Shaoan, Yunxiao, Zhangpu, Changtai, and Longhai Counties, and visited farm households and enterprises.

Accompanied by comrades Chen Guangyi, Wang Zhaoquo, Wu Hongxiang, and Cheng Xu, Vice Chairman Peng Chong met with officials of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and all democratic parties in Fuzhou yesterday afternoon. He said that he had visited Fujian three times since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and that on his latest visit he was deeply impressed by the tremendous changes made in Fujian in the past 3 years. [passage omitted]

Comrade Peng Chong told his old friends who were on hand to greet him: The 13th CPC National Congress reiterated the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and of "treating each with all sincerity and sharing woe or weal" between the CPC and the democratic parties, clearly pointing out the necessity of improving the system of multiparty cooperation and consultation under the CPC's leadership, with a view to promoting the role played in China's political life by democratic parties and patriots without party affiliation. This is an important component of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. Without a high degree of socialist democracy, it is impossible to build a modern socialist country. He encouraged everyone to make useful suggestions and work together with the provincial party committee and the provincial government in promoting the work in Fujian.

During his inspection of Zhangzhou and Xiamen, Comrade Peng Chong repeatedly stressed the importance of developing export-oriented commodities and training a good number of capable entrepreneurs to cope with the need of quality goods in the competitive domestic market. While in Fuzhou, Comrade Peng Chong toured Yishanxi Temple and the Lin Zexu Memorial Hall.

**Han Peixin at Jiangsu Women's Meeting**  
*OW101401 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese*  
28 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The sixth executive committee of the Provincial Women's Federation held its fifth enlarged session in Nanjing from 25 to 27 December.



Han Peixin, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Chu Jiang, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress; and Luo Yunlai, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the conference.

The conference held that Comrade Zhao Ziyang's elaboration on the role and importance of mass organizations in his report to the 13th CPC National Congress clarified the direction for reform in the work of women's federations. After reviewing and summing up last year's work, the conference drew up plans for next year's work. It urged women's federations at all levels and women everywhere to seriously study and implement the guidelines of the documents of the 13th CPC National Congress, to deepen education on the party's basic line for the initial stage of socialism, and to organize a great debate for women's federation cadres throughout the province to discuss the reform of women's federation activities. It also called for launching, on an extensive scale, the "one education, four popularizations" campaign, and for stronger efforts to improve the quality of women and protect the legal rights and interests of women and children in order to welcome, with outstanding achievements, the convening of the Sixth Congress of the All-China Women's Federation and the Seventh Congress of the Provincial Women's Federation. During discussions on improving grassroots services of women's federations, the deputies held that due to the prolonged influence of feudalistic thinking, prejudice against women still exists in various degrees in student enrollment, employment, and promotion recommendation in the initial stage of socialism. In the last few years the ratio of women participating in government and political affairs has been decreasing, and this calls for attention and consideration. Being the bridges and links between women everywhere and the party and the state, women's federations should carry out their work independently according to their own specific characteristics to help create equal opportunities for women in the course of reform and to bring women's role into full play.

Gu Hao, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Organization Department of the Provincial Party Committee, spoke at the enlarged session of the executive committee. He said that women's federations at all levels must further clarify their functions and overcome bureaucratism and the tendency to become purely administrative organizations in accordance with the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress and the requirements of political structural reform in order to truly build the women's federation into an organization trusted by all women. They must also earnestly reform the organizational structure of women's federations and rationally adjust the distribution of grassroots women's federation organizations in accordance with the requirements of contemporary development. They must accord greater importance to the selection and training of women cadres, enhance the capabilities of women cadres to participate in government and political affairs, and fully stimulate the initiative of women everywhere in building the two socialist civilizations.

#### **Jiangsu Leaders Commend Outstanding Athletes**

*OW080334 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jan 87*

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial party committee and the provincial people's government held a grand meeting yesterday afternoon to welcome and commend athletes returning from the Sixth National Games.

Jiang Weiqing, Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, and other leading comrades attended the meeting.

The meeting issued an order to commend six athletes who won world championships in 1986 and 1987. They were: Yang Yang, Zhao Jianhua, Gui Jun, Yang Yimin, and Lu Wei.

The meeting also commended 283 coaches and athletes who distinguished themselves at the Sixth National Games. Yang Yang and 27 others were granted Merit Citation, First Class.

#### **Shandong CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting Ends**

*SK100356 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] The 24th Standing Committee Meeting of the 5th Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee ended in Jinan on the morning of 8 January. During the meeting, the committee members, in the spirit of conscientiously assuming responsibility, summed up and reviewed the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee in the past 5 years, discussed and adopted in principle a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee and discussed and approved a report on motions of the Fifth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee. The meeting also conscientiously discussed the relevant matters concerning the first session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, a plan on holding the first session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, adopted a suggested namelist of the presidium, and secretary general of the CPPCC session, and decided on matters concerning the convocation of the first session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee. The meeting also invited Vice Governor Tan Qinglian to report on the province's urban construction and construction of key projects, and held discussions on it.

Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, addressed the meeting. He said: The past 5 years have been a period during which the provincial CPPCC Committee achieved major development in its work. Through unceasing efforts to strengthen ideological and organizational building, we conscientiously exercised the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision, and made active contributions to the province's reform and opening up, the building of two civilizations, the building of democracy and the legal system and the cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland. During their tenure all committee members conscientiously



performed their duties and responsibilities, worked diligently, and contributed greatly to creating a new situation in the work of the CPPCC.

Li Zichao called on all participants to prepare conscientiously and realistically for the convocation of the first session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee under the guidance of the spirit of the 13th party congress, guarantee the smooth convocation of the CPPCC session, unite with the people from all circles, and strive to implement the basic line put forward by the 13th party congress, reunify the motherland, invigorate China, and make the people rich and Shandong prosperous.

Xu Wenyuan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting.

**Shandong's Liang Buting Writes Inscription**  
*SK110619 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jan 88*

[Text] In order to invigorate our province's traditional Chinese medicine, the provincial government decided to hold a meeting in Jinan on 12 January on invigorating traditional Chinese medicine. In line with spirit of the directives of the central authorities and the State Council on strengthening the work on traditional Chinese medicine, the meeting will study and define plans and measures to invigorate the province's traditional Chinese medicine. This is the first meeting of the kind in the province's history.

Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Jiang Chunyun, Tan Qilong, Su Yiran, Li Zhen, Li Zichao, and Ma Changgui, and other leading comrades, respectively wrote inscriptions for the meeting.

**Shandong's Liang Buting 'Marks' Exhibit**  
*SK100345 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] Mr (Chen Meijing), a noted great master of Chinese landscape painting, exhibited his works for the first time at the Chaozhou Calligraphic and Painting Institute on 8 January. Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote an inscription to mark the exhibition.

Mr (Chen Meijing) donated two landscape paintings to the Chaozhou Calligraphic and Painting Institute.

**Jiang Zemin Addresses Shanghai Meeting**  
*OW080340 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin*  
*2300 GMT 5 Jan 88*

[Text] Describing Shanghai's current situation at a meeting yesterday, Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Shanghai, said: Difficulties will pass, and the prospects are bright.

Jiang Zemin urged people in Shanghai to heighten their spirit, press forward, strive to surmount difficulties, make suggestions, and contribute to Shanghai's economic development.

The mayor said this yesterday at a bimonthly meeting attended by leading members of democratic parties and democratic personages in Shanghai. He briefed them on the guidelines of the important talks between comrades Zhao Ziyang and Yao Yilin when they inspected Shanghai, and how Shanghai should implement those guidelines.

Jiang Zemin urged people of all walks of life to study and comprehend the guidelines, emancipate their minds, and work hard to manifest Shanghai's strengths and potentials and speed up developing Shanghai's export-oriented economy.

Chairing yesterday's meeting, Yang Di, deputy secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, briefed the participants on what the Shanghai municipal party committee and the municipal government had told the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council about the situation of Shanghai, as well as what has been planned to speed up developing Shanghai's export-oriented economy.

**Jiang Zemin at Shanghai Garrison CPC Meeting**  
*OW090331 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese*  
*5 Jan 88 p 1*

[Text] The PLA Shanghai Garrison held an enlarged party committee meeting yesterday. It urged all units under the garrison to enhance their vigor and accelerate the pace of building a modern and regularized revolutionary armed forces this year.

Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai CPC Committee, mayor, and first secretary of the PLA Shanghai Garrison party committee, attended the meeting and spoke. He fully affirmed the achievements scored by the garrison in the past year, and urged the meeting participants, during the new year, to constantly blaze new trails and strengthen the regular and reserve forces, enforce strict discipline, implement the various decrees and regulations, and further enhance the unity between the military and Government on the one hand, and between the military and people on the other. He also suggested that ceremonial activities around New Year's Day and the Spring Festival should be simple and frugal, with emphasis on practical results.

Jiang Zemin also briefed them on the economic situation in Shanghai and the inspection tours of Shanghai by General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and Yao Yilin, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council.

Ba Zhongtan, deputy secretary of the Shanghai PLA Garrison party committee and commander, relayed the guidelines of a plenary meeting of the party committee of the Nanjing Military Region. Yang Zhifan, secretary of the Shanghai PLA Garrison party committee and political commissar, summed up last year's work. He also outlined plans for this year's work.

**Shanghai Radio Begins Broadcasting to Taiwan**  
*HK030926 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English*  
2 Jan 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Hu Sigang]

[Text] Shanghai—Voice of Pujiang Radio (VOP) began broadcasting yesterday to serve people of Shanghai origin in Taiwan and other Taiwan residents.

Broadcasting in both Mandarin and Shanghai dialect six hours a day, VOP provides such features as news, comedy talks, weather and tide forecasts, world news, and personal profiles.

Broadcast from 17:55 to 23:45, the programmes will be transmitted through shortwave 3280 and 3990 kilohertz.

Shanghai Mayor Jiang Zemin sent a New Year's message over the radio yesterday to the people on the island, welcoming them to visit or invest in the city.

VOP is the sixth radio station on the mainland broadcasting programmes for people on Taiwan.

Its various programmes will include a profile of former Koumintang Acting Mayor of Shanghai Zhao Zukang; a trip to Xi Kou, Chiang Kai-shek's home town; and performances by noted artists Ding Shi'e, Xu Fengxian, Lu Chunlin and Zhou Bochun, said top VOP executive official Li Senhua.

Li said articles and letters to the editor can be sent to P O Box 9064 in Shanghai or P O Box 6106 in Hong Kong.

"We hope through our radio more people in Taiwan will know about the development of Shanghai," Li said.

The station is located at No. 2 East Beijing Road.

**Shanghai Development To 'Focus' in Delta Area**  
*OW070940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT*  
7 Jan 88

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—The Yangtze River Delta will be the focus of development in the huge, rich Shanghai economic development zone, PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today.

With a population of 50 million, the area covers Shanghai and 10 cities in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces.

It is China's largest industrial base with a long history of foreign export trade.

The zone occupies less than one percent of the country's total area, yet has one-twentieth the population and generates one seventh of the country's gross industrial and agricultural output value.

The overseas edition of the national newspaper quoted Wang Daohan, chairman of the zone's planning office, as saying special policies will be given to the area to open up further and expand its export-oriented economy.

Experts suggested that in developing export-oriented economy the delta area should:

- adjust its structure of production and distribution of industries and focus its efforts on high technology industries;
- give priority to the development of infrastructure and create a favorable investment climate;
- develop commercialized production of agricultural and side-line products and build raw material producing bases; and
- strive to tap human and intellectual resources.

**Xue Ju at Zhejiang Military Party Meeting**  
*OW101321 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service*  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The enlarged session of the Zhejiang Military District Party Committee ended today. Xue Ju, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, governor of Zhejiang, and first secretary of the provincial military district party committee, attended the session and made a speech.

During the past year, the provincial military district scored remarkable achievements in doing its work in all fields. Education on the two essential points struck deep roots in the people's minds. A warm atmosphere with emphasis placed on reform, and of people vying with one another in offering suggestions and proposals for implementing the policy of reform prevailed throughout the military district. Initial results were attained in grasping the basic units, and in preparing for the fulfillment of this year's eight major tasks.

In his speech, Comrade Xue Ju called on the whole military district to study the party's theories and basic line for the initial stage of socialism, take the overall situation into consideration in the course of carrying out reforms, and quicken the pace in promoting revolutionization, modernization, and regularization in the entire district. He said: This year is the Year of the Dragon with

signs of vigor and enthusiasm everywhere. It is hoped that all of you will work harder than ever before, forge ahead with great vigor, and carry out your work still better.

Li Qing, deputy secretary of the provincial military district party committee and military district commander, made a report on the work in the military district. Liu Xinzeng, secretary of the provincial military district party committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, made a summing-up report. (Zhu Xiaochu), standing committee member of the provincial military district party committee and head of the political department under the provincial military district, relayed the guidelines laid down by the plenary meeting of the Nanjing Military Region Party Committee..

A total of 46 advanced units and 28 advanced individuals received citations at the session.

**Xue Ju Speaks on Reform at Zhejiang Meeting**  
*OW090607 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese*  
30 Dec 87 p 1, 2

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial meeting of party secretaries, propaganda department directors, and party school presidents on studying the documents of the 13th Party National Congress. The meeting was held in Hangzhou from 20 to 29 December to arm and unify the thinking of the cadres and party members with the guidelines of the 13th Party National Congress, enhance their understanding of ideological theories and their working ability, and prepare for launching a drive to study the documents of the 13th Party National Congress among all cadres and party members at various levels in the province this winter and next spring. The party committee secretaries and presidents of colleges in Hangzhou and responsible comrades of provincial departments and bureaus also attended the meeting to listen to the lectures. [passage omitted]

Xue Ju, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report, entitled "Reform of the Political Structure and Arrangements for Next Year's Work." He said: It is currently pleasant that everyone is interested in reform of the political structure. However, some comrades are giving more thought to their own future, rather than to the guiding ideology for reform of the political structure and to the question of how to reform it. Reform of the political structure should meet the needs of that of the economic structure and focus at changing the functions, readjusting the organization and reducing personnel. Only a few readjustments, not major changes, will be made in provincial organizations next year. [passage omitted]

Shen Zulun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a report, entitled "Some Thoughts About the Strategy for Economic Development of Our Province." He pointed out: To study the theory on the initial stage of socialism is of great significance to

correctly understanding and implementing the economic development strategy. Currently, we should particularly attach importance to the question of economic efficiency, as it is an important question concerning the success and failure of socialist construction, and the results of implementation of the guidelines of the 13th Party National Congress and the party's basic line during the initial stage of socialism. [passage omitted]

Chen Fawen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report, entitled "Improve the Party's Workstyle and Ensure the Implementation of the Party's Basic Line."

He said: In order to improve the party's workstyle, we should accelerate and deepen reform and opening to the outside world, and gradually reduce the soil breeding unhealthy tendencies. At the same time, we should be strict with party members and unremittingly wage an anticorruption struggle. Some people think that, since we are still in the initial stage of socialism, problems with the party's workstyle are unavoidable, and we need not be alarmed. They think that, during the initial stage of socialism, party members can only have "an awareness level of the initial stage." They are very wrong. Our party's character, purpose, and ideals do not change with the change of historical stages. During the period of democratic revolution, the Communists had an iron discipline and displayed a spirit of selfless dedication. As we have advanced to the initial stage of socialism, how can we, on the contrary, lower our demand? [passage omitted]

Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, made a report on "Several Questions Concerning the Theory of the Initial Stage of Socialism." [passage omitted]

### Central-South Region

**Guan Guangfu, Others Discuss Hubei Economy**  
*HK100243 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service*  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Excerpts] In order to step up theoretical studies on socialist commodity economy and economic structural reform, further link theoretical studies with practical work, and turn policy-making into a scientific and democratic affair, the provincial party committee convened a forum of its responsible comrades and of economic theorists in the Donghu Guesthouse on 5 January, at which Provincial Party Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu, Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu, Advisory Commission Vice Chairman Chen Ming, and other responsible comrades discussed the great schemes for Hubei's reforms and economic development with more than 10 economic experts and professors in an atmosphere of democracy, harmony, and enthusiasm. [passage omitted]



On the question of macroeconomic control, Professor (Zhang Xuetao) said that the situation of tight finances and credits is not just a short-term matter. We must view macroeconomic control from the plane of strategy. If we regard it just as an expedient, we cannot cultivate the spirit of tapping potentials, practicing economy, and improving economic returns.

Professor (Zeng Qixian) held that although government intervention is necessary, it must be beneficial for the establishment and development of new systems. Through reforms, we should enhance the economic self-development and self-control capacity of the province, prefectures, cities, and counties. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu said: This forum has been a very good start. This exploration and dialogue at a relatively high level should continue in the future. The main thing is to bring into play the role of knowledge and the role of theorists as a think tank, so as to turn policy-making into a scientific and democratic affair.

In the practice of reform and construction, the provincial party committee has deeply felt the importance of theory. Unless theory is promoted, the reforms can hardly succeed, and construction cannot be promoted either and may even embark on a tortuous path of mistakes. Hubei's reforms and construction require correct theory as a guide. [passage omitted]

On Hubei's provincial condition and economic development strategy, Guan Guangfu said that, relatively speaking, the province's resources are not rich; however, there are many resources that have not yet been used, while many others have been wasted. In this sense, Hubei's strong points in resources have not been brought into full play and there are great potentials. We must fully exploit and use our limited resources, and take advantage of our strong points as a grain and cotton base and our strong points in mountain areas and in science and technology. We must optimize the production structure and readjust the product mix and embark on a path of attaining a benign economic cycle. Hence, while taking full advantage of the province's strong point in large, whole-people, and heavy industries, we must also develop small, collective, and light industries, not necessarily township and town enterprises; we must promote large light industry. We cannot just walk on one leg in achieving economic balance.

Hubei's conditions are very complex, since both advanced and backward exist. We can pursue either intensive or non-intensive management. We need people of all kinds. No single method of doing things will succeed. We must further emancipate our minds in carrying out reforms and opening up.

We must also study the question of how to strengthen our self-constraint and self-development capacity in conditions of financial restriction while deepening the reform and promoting steady economic development.

We must compress the overheated atmosphere and also correctly handle the relationship between growth rate and economic returns and unswervingly follow the path of laying stress on improving economic returns; however, we must understand growth rate and economic returns in a dialectical way. [passage omitted]

**Hubei Meeting on Selection of NPC Deputies**  
*HK090217 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the provincial party committee convened a meeting of responsible persons of democratic parties and relevant mass organizations to discuss the list of candidates for deputies to the Seventh NPC. Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over this consultative meeting and made a speech. He stressed that in the future the provincial party committee will further strengthen and improve consultative work with the democratic parties. He also gave important views on making a success of electing the province's deputies to the Seventh NPC, fully respecting the electoral rights of people's deputies, and further promoting socialist political democracy.

Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, reported on the proceedings in the discussions and nominations of the province's deputies to the NPC. [passage omitted]

The participants in the meeting expressed agreement with the list of candidates for the province's deputies to the Seventh NPC. Some comrades put forward views and suggestions regarding the distribution of the candidates and also on electoral methods. Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and responsible comrades of the Provincial People's Congress and CPPCC groups in charge of the electoral work, including (Mu Changsheng) and (Tang Zhensheng), attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

**Southwest Region**

**Guizhou Leader on People's Armed Forces**  
*HK080532 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jan 88*

[Text] In his speech at a 5 January provincial work conference on building up reserve service forces Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, noted: In the course of conducting reform we must uphold and perfect our party leadership over the People's Armed Forces, ensure that both the People's Armed Forces and reform of the political and economic structures develop simultaneously, and regularize and institutionalize through scientific means party management of the People's Armed Forces.

Liu Zhengwei added: According to the general demand made by the provincial party committee under the new reform situation, our party leadership over the People's

Armed Forces must be strengthened, not weakened. First, our party leadership over the People's Armed Forces must primarily focus on the political principle and orientation as well as on major policy decisions, with the purpose of guaranteeing the character of the People's Armed Forces. Second, we must bring the People's Armed Forces into line with the job responsibility system, and regard one's performance in carrying out People's Armed Forces duties as a basis for assessing achievements in one's official career. Third, reform of the military system [xi tong] must be carried out in accordance with the Central Military Commission's unified plan. Local departments must not change the structure [ti zhi] of the People's Armed Forces at will.

Liu Zhengwei stressed: We must strengthen education in national defense, build up an indestructible great wall of national defense spirit, let the whole society care for the building of national defense reserve forces, and let the whole society support the work concerning militia reserves.

**Sichuan's Yang Rudai on Promoting Party Style**  
*HK090257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 0100 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting of secretaries of city and prefectural discipline inspection commissions, which concluded yesterday, proposed concentrating efforts on taking good care of party discipline and helping the party committees to promote party style this year. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yang Rudai attended the meeting. In a speech, he stressed that in the objective conditions of reform and opening up, the task of improving party style is extremely heavy, and the masses inside and outside the party are extremely concerned over this issue. The party organizations at all levels must regard improving party style as a conspicuous task in party building.

First, it is necessary to step up education in ideals, in the party program, and in party style and discipline, to continually improve the quality of the party members. Second, it is necessary to govern the party with strictness and be strict in enforcing party discipline. Third, it is necessary to step up investigation and study and strive to reduce the sources for the growth of unhealthy trends. In improving party style, we should embark as rapidly as possible on a new path of relying on reforms and the building of systems.

**Yunnan Leader Inspects Poor Areas**  
*HK090143 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] Yunnan Provincial Party Committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu recently inspected some poor areas in Yunlong and Tyangbi counties and gave instructions on how to develop the economy and rapidly extricate themselves from poverty. He also comforted the local masses.

**North Region**

**Nei Monggol's Wang Qun Addresses Leaders**  
*SK070358 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service*  
*in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 88*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Nei Monggol Military District held a new year forum of Army and Government leaders to discuss ways to further carry forward the fine traditions of our party and our Army; strengthen Army-Government and Army-civilian unity; raise the levels of the Army, militia, and reserve forces; and actively contribute efforts to develop economic construction of the autonomous region during the new year.

Leading party, government, and Army leaders of the autonomous region, including Wang Qun, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Cai Ying and Liu Yiyuan, attended and addressed the forum.

First, on behalf of the party committee and the organs of the military district, Cai Ying, commander of the Nei Monggol Military District, extended New Year greetings to the attending leaders of the autonomous regional party committee; advisory commission; Discipline Inspection Commission; People's Congress; Government and CPPCC Committee; leaders of various leagues and cities and large mining and industrial enterprises; and old comrades who had worked for the Nei Monggol Military District for a long time; and through them to party and Government leaders of various banners and counties and the people of various nationalities throughout the region. Cai Ying also introduced in brief the major work of the military district over the past year and its work plans for the new year.

In his speech, Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, said: Nei Monggol has the glorious tradition of Army-Government and Army-civilian unity. To stress unity in the new situation is very important to our conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the 13th party congress, accelerating reform, and facilitating our region's economic construction.

Wang Qun said: With a long border, our region's Army, militia, and reserve forces shoulder fairly heavy tasks. In the border areas, in particular, where living and working conditions are poor, there are many practical difficulties in Army building. Principal leaders of various leagues and cities should pay attention to this work and render help in Army building.

In his speech, Wang Qun also urged relevant departments of the Army and the localities to do a better job in training personnel competent for Army and civilian service and provide personnel for construction of the country and our region.

**Nei Monggol's Wang Qun at Journalists' Forum**  
*SK070420 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 88*

[Text] This morning, the autonomous regional party committee held a forum of journalists. Leading comrades, including Wang Qun, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Wen Jing, and Liu Yunshan, held discussions with journalists of the autonomous regional press units and the Hohhot-based central press units on ways to publicize and implement the guidelines of the fifth enlarged plenary session of the fourth autonomous regional party committee.

At the forum, participating journalists put forward ideas and suggestions on such issues as realizing the three short-term fighting goals, developing the role of scientific and technical personnel, strengthening ideological and political work, and party building. Comrades Wang Qun and Bu He also spoke on these issues.

Speaking on the guidelines of the just-concluded fifth enlarged plenary session of the fourth regional party committee, Comrade Wang Qun said: The session was held fairly successfully because it was a session of realistic approach, a session of democracy, a session of unity, and a session for accelerating and deepening reform and opening up. The session was of historical significance in our efforts to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 13th party congress, make a success of the second step, and push our region's economic construction and various undertakings onto a new stage.

Comrade Wang Qun said: The main subject of the enlarged session of the regional party committee can be epitomized as unity, construction, reform, and opening up, which conform to the guidelines of the 13th party congress, the actual situation of our Nei Monggol, and the desires of the more than 20 million people of various nationalities throughout the region.

Comrade Wang Qun said: The three short-term fighting goals we set have undergone strict scientific appraisal. They should and can be realized. The key is whether or not our party organizations at all levels and the masses of the communist party members can unswervingly implement the guidelines of the 13th party congress, act according to scientific laws, and carry forward the spirit of plain living and arduous struggle. What our party and people desire is to become prosperous. Violation of the people's desires will lead to failure. This is the most important scientific principle. Therefore, we can say that the most fundamental issues in realizing the three fighting goals are unity, construction, reform, and opening up. We should do down-to-earth work to mobilize the more than 20 million people of various nationalities throughout the region; give full play to their creativity, enthusiasm, and initiative; and enhance their sense of responsibility as masters.

The second aspect of our endeavor to realize the three fighting goals is for us to rely on reform and opening up. All fronts and all trades and professions should accelerate the pace of reform and opening up. This is a summary of the historic experiences gained over the 40 years since the founding of the autonomous region, in particular since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. What reform and opening up mean is to emancipate and develop productive forces. We should also fully develop our advantages and step up efforts to open to the outside world. We should open up ourselves both to other areas of the country and the outside world, and should open up on every side. [sentence indistinct] Nei Monggol must accelerate and deepen reform if it is to develop its economy and various undertakings, and advance by leaps and bounds to surpass the old-timers.

The third aspect is to greatly develop science and technology. We should be firmly determined and exert great efforts to grasp science and technology. We should increase grain production and revenue and improve the people's standard of living through science and technology.

The fourth aspect is that we should rely on our substantial material and scientific and technological foundation. In addition, we should be determined to improve party style. If we do not pay attention to party style, it will be very difficult for us to implement the guidelines of the 13th party congress and realize our three short-term goals. Comrade Bu He said at the forum: To realize the three fighting goals, the key lies in scientific progress. We have already put forward principles and policies for developing the initiative of scientific and technical personnel. First, scientific and technological achievements should be commercialized and anyone who scores achievements will have the right to a patent. People who have contributed to popularizing scientific and technological achievements should also be rewarded. Second, preferential policies and measures should be adopted to lead and encourage scientific and technical personnel to go to the forefront of production. Third, knowledgeable and talented people should be respected, and the work and living conditions of intellectuals should be improved continuously. Fourth, scientific and technical personnel should be supported to embark on the secondary industry.

Comrade Wang Qun added: We should introduce competition into departments and contingents of cadres. We should evaluate cadres and promote talented people in line with their political integrity, ability, teamwork and observance of discipline.

At the conclusion of the forum, Wang Qun and other leading comrades encouraged comrades from press circles to fully develop the role of the press in propaganda in the year when dragons rise and tigers leap; mobilize and inspire more than 20 million people and cadres of various nationalities throughout the region to focus their



attention and efforts on unity, construction, reform and opening up, on the one central task and two basic points, and on the three short-term fighting goals; and unite as one in working diligently for the prosperity of Nei Monggol.

**Nei Monggol's Wang Qun Honors 'Old Folks'**  
*SK110655 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 88*

[Excerpts] A celebration meeting for healthy old folks was ceremoniously held at Hohhot Guesthouse on the afternoon of 9 January. Leading Comrades Wang Qun, Bu He, Batubagen, Wang Duo, and Shi Shengrong attended the meeting to extend a warm congratulation.

To propagate the healthy and happy lives of old folks in the region, and carry forward the traditional virtue of respecting and loving the old people, the regional physical and sports association for the aged people, the regional veteran cadres' bureaus, the regional committee on aging, the regional broadcasting and television department, and the NEIMENGGU RIBAO AGENCY jointly launched the search to choose healthy old people through public appraisal since last year. A total of 43 healthy old people have been chosen from among the 49,000 old people at or above the age of 80.

At the congratulation meeting, leading Comrades Wang Qun, Bu He, and Wang Duo delivered ebullient speeches; and issued honorable certificates and souvenirs to Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, Wang Jiangong, Zhou Beifeng, (Wulijiaoqier), (He Lin), and 12 other healthy old people in Hohhot.

In his speech Comrade Wang Qun said: The old people have worked their hearts out, been willing to bear heavy burdens, and made great contributions to the building of a new China and the building and development of Nei Monggol. The 20 million masses of all nationalities in the region hereby express their heartfelt thanks and lofty respects to you. Comrade Wang Qun said: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, with the concern, help, and support of old persons, and together with the people of all nationalities throughout the region, we are determined and confident of fulfilling the three fighting goals of the region for the near future, and building a united, prosperous, and civilized Nei Monggol. [passage omitted]

Also present at the meeting to extend congratulations were leading comrades of the regional party, government, and military organizations, and of the regional CPPCC Committee, including Lin Weiran, Ke Ligeng, Hao Xiushan, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, Liu Zuohui, Fang Chenghai, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang; as well as responsible comrades of departments concerned.

**Nei Monggol Leader on Implementing Guidelines**  
*SK090620 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, Chairman Bu He gave a speech at a meeting of responsible persons of various committees, offices, departments, and bureaus held by the regional government. He pointed out. We should implement the guidelines of the fifth enlarged plenary session of the fourth regional party committee with our actual deeds, do solid work, and stress actual results.

Bu He said: At present, while continuing our efforts to implement the guidelines of the 13th party congress, we should conscientiously study Comrade Wang Qun's speech at the 5th enlarged plenary session of the 4th regional party committee, unify thinking, keep in step, do a good job in reform and opening up, and concentrate energy on grasping economic work. All departments should formulate specific measure to realize the three immediate fighting objectives put forward by the regional party committee.

Bu He pointed out: As far as the whole region is concerned, decentralizing powers and easing policy restrictions are the most important tasks in this year's reform. All departments should put forward plans for implementing these tasks. Organs directly under the regional government should study and implement their plans simultaneously and do a good job in shifting their functions.

Bu He said: Steps are being taken to study the issue of separating the functions of the region's party and government.

Vice Chairman (Zhang Pangong) worked out plans for the regional organs' current specific tasks. First, the regional organs should implement the system of being responsible for the management and attainment of certain targets. Beginning this year, all committees, offices, departments, and bureaus under the regional government should further define the tasks each specific unit should fulfill this year by instituting the above system. The tasks defined must be specific. Reform and the shift of functions of the organs should be considered as the main content of the annual tasks and the work efficiency of the organs should be improved by adopting such a system.

Second, further decentralize powers. It is necessary to deepen reform through delegating powers to the lower levels.

Third, it is necessary to reform the second-level units. At present, we should actively study and adopt measures to reform the second-level units under the management of the regional-level organs, such as the scientific research institutes, guesthouses, hotels, service companies, training centers, specialized schools, enterprises, and institutes. [passage omitted]

Vice Chairmen Liu Zuohui and Zhao Zhihong attended the meeting.

**Tianjin's Li Ruihuan on Appraising Cadres**  
*SK070713 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin*  
2300 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] On the morning of 5 January, the municipal party committee invited responsible persons of the various democratic parties and pertinent people's groups to a joint conference to solicit their opinions on recommending suitable people for leading bodies at the municipal level, to consult on personnel arrangement issues, and to report the guidelines of the eighth enlarged plenary session of the fourth municipal party committee. Present at the conference were Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal party committee; Wu Zhen and Tan Shaowen, deputy secretaries of the municipal party committee; and Wang Xudong and He Guomo, members of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee.

At the conference, Wu Zhen explained how to recommend and select the personnel of the leading bodies at the municipal level, and then conducted democratic consultation for the relevant issues on personnel arrangement. Meanwhile, Li Ruihuan talked about 10 opinions on how to understand, find out, and judge cadres. He said: The change of term of the leading bodies at the municipal level is a major event of the municipality. The success or failure in conducting Tianjin's work, developing economic construction, improving people's livelihood, implementing the central authorities' principles and policies, and uniting Tianjin's people to develop Tianjin's excellent situation hinges on the personnel of the leading bodies at the municipal level. It is hoped that all personages within and outside the party throughout the municipality, including the personages of various democratic parties, will show concern for and pay attention to this major event in order to achieve success in the change of term of the leading bodies at the municipal level by relying on the wisdom and efforts of the people.

Li Ruihuan stressed: We should elect a good leading body. What is a good leading body? In my opinion, the most fundamental condition for a good leading body is to be concerned about the country and the people and be good at handling affairs. We should elect a leading body which is willing to, dares to, and is able to handle affairs. To this end, a specific method is to take the mass line, expand the range of democratic recommendation and appraisal, invite more persons to express their opinions, fully carry forward the socialist democracy, and encourage the masses to participate in and discuss government and political affairs in order to enable them to understand party and government organs. The people's complaint about the party in the past was partly due to the evil trends in making use of personnel. Conducting democratic appraisal and recommendation will enable us to avoid the evil trends in employing personnel and the inappropriate use of personnel, and will enable our cadres to focus on making appraisals in the future work.

Regarding the standards for choosing cadres, Li Ruihuan pointed out: We should act according to the relevant stipulations of the central authorities on choosing cadres. In appraising a cadre, we should mainly see his official career achievements, rather than seeing his relationship with leaders and his impression to leaders. We should let those who have scored outstanding official career achievements and handled more affairs for the people to feel honored and to be respected by others. We should advocate and propagate the practice of appointing people on their merit and recommending able people for the public service. In recommending a cadre, we should attach importance to the party and the people's causes, and should guard against being jealous. Mood greatly affects the social stability and unity and hampers the discovery of competent people. In appraising a cadre, we should correctly analyze his strong points, shortcomings, special features, weak points, subjective ideas, complacency, and confidence; and should correctly handle the relations between knowledge and the record of former schooling, between the record of former schooling and diploma, between diploma and ability, and between ability and contributions. In general, in appraising and recommending cadres, we should strive to foster an atmosphere in which cadres can work at higher or lower levels and can serve as officials or civilians as required, and this atmosphere should be upheld in a protracted manner.

Also present at the joint conference were responsible comrades of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, and the organizational department and the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee, including Xiao Yuan, Zhou Ru, Li Yuan, Huang Yanzhi, and Li Qin.

### Northeast Region

#### 5th Heilongjiang CPPCC Committee Meets 7 Jan

**Chairman Wang Zhao, Others Attend**  
*SK080418 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service*  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Excerpts] The fifth provincial CPPCC Committee held its 24th Standing Committee meeting on 7 January. Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee presided over the meeting. Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting to extend congratulations and to deliver a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee.

He said: The work done by the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee is better than that done by any previous CPPCC Committees. The fifth provincial CPPCC Committee has frankly and sincerely offered many opinions and suggestions for the major events of the province and for the work of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. Over the past 5 years, by exploiting the CPPCC's superiority in having more talent and

extensive social contacts, the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee has made positive contributions to carrying out reform, opening up to the outside world, building two civilizations, and building socialist democratic politics.

This was the last standing committee meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee.

#### **6th CPPCC Committee Meeting Planned**

SK080456 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The 24th Standing Committee of the 5th provincial CPPCC Committee, which was held on 7 January, examined and adopted the date, schedule, and agenda of the first session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee.

The first session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee will be held in Harbin from 13 to 23 January. The session's participants will listen to and examine the work report of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee; examine the report on the motions work of the motions work committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee; attend as observers the first session of the seventh provincial People's Congress; elect a chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and Standing Committee members of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee; adopt the various resolutions of the first session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee; and examine and adopt the report on motions examination of the first session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee.

#### **6th CPPCC Committee Members Decided**

SK080536 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The 24th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial CPPCC committee, which was held on 7 January, discussed and decided on the namelist of the members of the 6th provincial CPPCC Committee. Among the 536 members of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, 249 were not nominated to serve as members of the sixth committee. Members of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee were chosen from various democratic parties, prefectures and cities, departments directly under the province, and various units and mass organizations after full deliberations and consultations. Adjustments were made where comrades were too old or had retired. When choosing the members, emphasis was placed on representation of the broader sections of the people and the ability to discuss political affairs. Persons outside the party amount to more than 69 percent of the total number of members. Persons from the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Jiu San Society, and the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party were newly added to the members. The members, who come from 28 fields of work, include not only distinguished personages from various circles, experts,

scholars, advanced workers of various trades and professions, and intellectuals from the economic, scientific and technological, educational, cultural, public health, sports and press circles, but also representatives from trade unions, CYL, women's federations, and various minority nationalities. This embodied the guiding ideology of taking economic construction as the central task and deepening reform. The number of township entrepreneurs emerging in the process of reform, people engaged in urban and rural private household business, and representatives from Chinese-foreign joint ventures and from contracted and leased enterprises increased, compared with the previous committee. The members' scientific and cultural levels, prominence, and ability to discuss political affairs also improved substantially. The proportion of the members with college- or university-level educations or above increased. The average age of the members showed a fairly large decline. Their average age is 56 years—3 years lower than that of the previous committee.

#### **Meeting Ends 8 Jan**

SK110209 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] The 24th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial CPPCC Committee ended in Harbin today. The meeting discussed and adopted a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and a report on handling motions given by the motions work committee.

Since the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, the motions work committee received 1,853 motions raised by committee members by the end of 1987. Except for 15 motions which are being handled and implemented, all the remaining ones were handled and completed. During the past 5 years, the motions raised by the committee members were very extensive in content, involving economic construction, economic and political structural reform, science, technology, education, culture, public health, public security, labor and personnel affairs, united front work, nationalities, religion, and the implementation of policies. Implementation of these motions produced active and practical social effect in developing our province's economic construction, promoting reform and opening to the outside world, and maintaining stability and unity.

The motions work committee has decided to carry out motions work in line with the guidelines of the 13th party congress, the province's work principles and policies, and all tasks set by the provincial party committee.

At today's meeting, Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, thanked all members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee. He said: Along with the acceleration and deepening of economic and political structural reform, the tasks of the CPPCC have become heavier and more complicated. We should further emancipate our minds,



enhance spirit, unite with the people of various nationalities and from all walks of life, and strive to raise the province's various tasks to a new level.

### **Heilongjiang's Sun Weiben Attends Wedding**

*SK110615 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jan 88*

[Text] On the evening of 10 January, the Zhaolin park in Harbin resounded with the sound of firecrackers and horns. Fifty-two young couples got married at a colorful ice lantern party held in the park.

This grand group wedding at the ice lantern party was cosponsored by the Harbin CYL committee, the Heilongjiang youth tourist company, the Heilongjiang Television Station and the Heilongjiang Youth Palace. The brides and bridegrooms came respectively from Yunna, Guangxi, and Hunan provinces and other localities inside and outside the province.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Vice Mayors Li Jiating and Cheng Daoxi, and other leading comrades attended the wedding ceremony and extended congratulations to the brides and bridegrooms.

### **People's Congress Session Ends in Harbin**

*SK080209 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Jan 88*

[Excerpts] The 3-day 31st Standing Committee of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress ended in Harbin this afternoon.

Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Jun, He Shoulun and Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Vice Governor Jing Bowen; Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of the provincial-level departments concerned attended the meeting as observers. The main purpose of this meeting was to make preparations for the convocation of the first session of the Seventh Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress.

During the meeting participants heard a report on the preparations for the convocation of the first session of the seventh provincial People's Congress and decided on the date for convening the session. The committee members voted by clapping hands and by a show of hands and adopted a report on the credentials of deputies to the seventh provincial People's Congress; the suggested draft agenda of the People's Congress session;

the suggested namelists of presidium and secretary general; the draft namelists of the motions examination committee and the budget examination committee; and the namelist on the appointment and removal of personnel. The meeting also discussed and adopted the regulations for townships of minority nationalities. [passage omitted]

Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a speech at the end of the meeting. He said: The 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee will soon fulfill an historic mission. Reviewing the course we have traveled, we have not disappointed the people's heavy trust. In the formulation of local laws and regulations, determination of major matters, supervision over the work of the government and of the people's Higher Court and the People's Procuratorate, and the appointment and removal of state functionaries, we have conscientiously exercised our functions and powers, done much effective work, tried to find out regular patterns—some of which were very creative, and made due contributions to developing socialist democracy, improving the socialist legal system, perfecting the system of holding the People's Congress, and promoting reform and construction. [passage omitted]

### **Heilongjiang's Sun Weiben Meets Journalists**

*SK080333 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Jan 88*

[Text] This afternoon, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held a press conference at the Hepingcun Guesthouse to extend a welcome to the Beijing journalist group. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Hou Jie, provincial governor, attended the conference. They extended a warm welcome to the 50-odd journalists of 20 press units in Beijing for their visit to Heilongjiang Province. The conference was presided over by Qi Guiyuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee.

Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial vice governor, briefed the 50-odd journalists who came to Heilongjiang from 20 Beijing press units, including the XINHUA News Agency, the China News Service, the Central Television Station, the China International Broadcasting Station, and CHINA DAILY, on the provincial situation in the natural geology, economic development, agricultural production, and border trade. Chen Yunlin said: Heilongjiang Province is rich in natural resources, and many people call it a magical land. This time, to enable even more people to understand Heilongjiang, comrades from Beijing press circles made nothing of hardships to visit the province, and did much work to propagate the province. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Chen Yunlin expressed thanks to comrades of the Beijing journalist group.

In addition, Chen Yunlin announced to Beijing journalists the decision to develop Heilongjiang's Sanjiang Plain, which was just adopted by the State Council, and the six preferential policies for this work, which was approved by the State Council. These policies are: 1) Do not pay agricultural tax for 5 years; 2) do not hand over commodity grain to the state for 5 years; 3) the state should give a fixed amount of circulating fund; 4) the financial department should give a fixed amount of subsidies to pay the bank interest; 5) the major river construction projects involved in the development of the Sanjiang Plain may be funded by the state; and 6) the state will give necessary preferential treatment to supply chemical fertilizer and other means of agricultural production.

Upon the completion of development projects, the Sanjiang Plain will become China's first model of the development-type agricultural zone. The journalists participating in the conference were very interested in this information.

**Heilongjiang Fire Victims Move Into New Homes**  
*OW070309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT  
6 Jan 88*

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)—All 56,000 victims of last summer's fire in northeast China's Daxinganling Forest are now living in new homes.

"The lumber yards, railway lines, roads, bridges, and communication lines destroyed in the blaze have all been rebuilt and are now in operation," a local official in charge of the forest announced here today.

"The new houses are better in quality, design and size," the office reported, adding average living space per household has increased from 30 to 50 square meters in brick houses equipped with central heating.

According to the official, 2,400 damaged machines have been repaired or replaced and now lumbering, storage, transport, and processing capacity are 33 percent higher than before the fire.

"Winter is the busiest season for lumbering," the official explain "and even though production facilities had to be rebuilt, output has picked up since last October with the 1987 state-set target hit on time."

The fire, which started last May, burned for 28 days, and destroyed 614,000 square meters of housing, five large lumber yards, and many machines, trucks, tractors, railways, roads, communication and electric lines. The blaze ravaged 700,000 hectares of forest to become the biggest forest fire on record since the founding of new China in 1949.

To rebuild the area, China's State Council organized a task force directly work-related to production facilities and housing, and since last June, the 30,000-member team has built 580,000 square meters of housing.

"The fire-torn area now has a complete range of welfare and social service facilities," the official said, adding last year China spent 200 million yuan (54.1 million U.S. dollars) on projects to rebuild the area's production facilities and housing, and has allocated another 110 million yuan (29.7 million U.S. dollars) this year to build 270,000 square meters of public-use buildings and purchase production equipment.

**Liaoning's Quan Shuren, Others Meet 'Workers'**  
*SK080417 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Jan 88*

[Text] Not only a number of scientific and technical workers but also leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government are showing concern over the issue of how to put scientific and technical work on top of everything else in the economic development strategy and how to further relax control over scientific research institutes and units and scientific and technical personnel. Therefore on 6 January, more than 100 scientific and technical workers happily got together with leading comrades, including Quan Shuren, Li Changchun, and Lin Sheng, and with responsible comrades from the provincial level departments to hold an effective and frank dialogue amid a rigorous scientific spirit and a humorous atmosphere without any polite formula.

As soon as the dialogue began, comrades from the Dongbei Engineering College put forward that over the past 2 years they had operated their branches to train technicians for local town enterprises and asked whether the college can obtain a loan to build an apartment needed for the training program.

In answering the question, Comrade Quan Shuren stated: In my opinion, the training program will do much good to the work of immediately upgrading the technical standard of town enterprises.

After hearing the answer, Comrade Li Changchun interrupted and asked: Are there any comrades from the banks? The responsible comrades of the provincial people's bank immediately answered that their bank was available to handle the difficulty.

During the dialogue, one of the comrades from the provincial Agricultural Scientific Institute suggested that a great climate for invigorating scientific research units and for relaxing control over scientific and technical personnel be created throughout the province. However, some scientific and technical personnel who have settled down at the grassroots level may enjoy honors politically, having been commended in honor of their settlement, although they have not received reasonable rewards.

After hearing the opinion, Comrade Quan Shuren immediately stated: It is very important for us to create a great climate in this regard. However, the key to making a success in this regard lies in having the scientific and technical personnel who have made contributions to work receive both honor and rewards. Comrade Li Changchun also stated with a smile: It looks as if the general commendation is going to be devalued along with the development of the commodity economy. The entire dialogue hall burst into laughter as if to show their agreement.

During the dialogue, some scientific and technical workers pointed out: At present, scientific research institutes and units often encounter many barriers and rigid regulations and rules in handling their affairs. We hope that the leadership will keep an eye on this.

In answering the question, Comrade Li Changchun stated: The current policies are relatively flexible and they will become more flexible in the future. The key to handling this difficulty lies in having the comrades of scientific research units be good at thoroughly mastering the spirit of the documents and applying the policies in a flexible way. He told the comrades from the Liaoning Agricultural Scientific Institute that newly opened enterprises will be given a 3-year tax exempt status and that scientific and technical personnel who have opened industrial and technical businesses will be able to avoid such barriers if they immediately put up a signboard of a new enterprise. It is only natural for the tax office to collect tax from the Liaoning Agricultural Scientific Institute because it is not new at all. Comrade Li Changchun also stated: The reason why scientific research institutes and units have not been vigorous at present is closely related to the fact that some persons have not eliminated the administrative yoke ideologically. The People's Government will issue a major principle to prevent government interference with scientific and technical personnel who have operated enterprises through effective contract and rental systems.

During the dialogue, Comrade Quan Shuren more clearly pointed out: Taxation departments may give relatively lenient treatment to the newly opened scientific research units and technical business because such business and units are very few in the province. The president of the Shenyang Second Light Industrial Institute bluntly asked the leading comrades from the provincial organs what concrete plans of the provincial authorities for relaxing control over scientific and technical personnel were set? In answering the question, Vice Governor Lin Sheng immediately explained that two documents which included a large number of new provisions on fulfilling the task of relaxing control were formed. He also asked the comrade of the provincial Scientific and Technical Commission to immediately distribute these documents to the participating comrades to solicit their opinions.

The dialogue proceeded for 8 hours amid a happy and relaxed atmosphere. Leading comrades of the provincial organs and the scientific and technical workers seemed very satisfied with the dialogue. However, while showing their satisfaction, the scientific and technical workers still had some worries and asked whether the government can present its concrete policies quickly. The answer to the question of the leading comrades of the provincial organs was: Comrades, please be at ease.

**Liaoning Secretary on Developing Peninsula**  
*SK100630 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] This morning the provincial party committee and government held a meeting of cadres from provincial-level organs. Comrade Quan Shuren made an important speech at the meeting. He called on party members and cadres of the leading organs at all levels throughout the province to play a good role in leading and contributing to the development of Liaodong Peninsula.

The meeting was held at the Liaoning Theater. At the meeting, Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, first announced the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee's decision on accelerating the construction of the export-oriented economy in Liaodong Peninsula. After that, Wang Kaichun, deputy secretary general of the provincial party committee, reported on his experience in conducting investigation and study in four of China's southern provinces.

In his speech at the meeting, Quan Shuren said: The provincial party committee has considered accelerating export-oriented economic construction in Liaodong peninsula as its document No. 1 for 1988 and held a cadre meeting to announce the decision because the acceleration of export-oriented economic construction in Liaodong Peninsula is a practical measure and important indication for implementing the principle of the 13th party congress on speeding up reform and opening up; a way to develop Liaoning's economy; and a specific measure for realizing the province's strategic objectives of going all out to make the country strong, making Liaoning prosperous, serving the whole country, and finding a position in the world.

Quan Shuren said: In order to turn the decision of accelerating Liaodong Peninsula's export-oriented economic construction into actual deeds and implement it where it is needed, the provincial-level organs should first take action to implement it. Their action is service. It is necessary to foster a concept of service and a sense of responsibility for helping the grassroots levels solve difficulties and create a situation in which all people think about reform and opening up, and all people suggest ways and means to do it.



Quan Shuren pointed out: We should resolutely abolish all regulations and organs that are detrimental to reform and opening up and thoroughly correct all ideology and work styles that affect reform and opening up. Cadres who are seriously bureaucratic; who have indulged in telling lies, giving empty talk, and doing nothing practical; and who have accomplished nothing in their official career must be resolutely removed from their posts.

Quan Shuren stressed: All departments of the provincial-level organs should study measures for implementing the decision in line with the guidelines of the document No. 1 of the provincial party committee. He said: Economic management, banking, and foreign exchange departments should go deeply into cities, counties, and enterprises in Liaodong Peninsula to conduct investigation and study and help them develop a group of industries and products that are competitive and that can achieve rapid results and create much foreign exchange earnings. In line with a series of central policies and proceeding from reality, we should formulate flexible measures to help them make good and flexible use of all existing policies.

All departments and committees should go to the forefront of Liaodong Peninsula to grasp party building, make party organizations a core for guaranteeing the implementation of policies on reform and opening up, and make all party members take the lead in reform and opening up. Organization departments should speed up organizational building; introduce competition into the organization and personnel departments; promote to leading posts all cadres who have high aspiration and ability, who dare to create new things, and who have a good knowledge of operation and management; and enable competent persons to emerge. Scientific and technological departments should study policies for relaxing control over trained personnel, conscientiously sort out all regulations that are unfavorable for relaxing control over personnel, and create an environment that is favorable for scientific and technical personnel to display their talent and ability. Education departments should strengthen the training of personnel who are competent for building the export-oriented economy. The foreign affairs, overseas Chinese affairs, united front work departments, and the CPPCC Committees should display their own superiority and serve reform, opening up, and imports of funds, trained personnel, and technology. Departments of foreign economic relations and trade should break with the concept of monopolized operation and serve the development of enterprises. People's Congresses at all levels should display their role of guaranteeing and supervising the implementation of laws. Leading organs at all levels and the broad masses of cadres should strive to improve their work efficiency and quality; bring about an upsurge in studying policies on reform and opening up, international markets, knowledge on foreign economic relations and trade, and foreign languages; and enable more people to understand the basic knowledge of opening up and the open policy,

master the skills in conducting foreign economic and trade work, and serve the development of export-oriented economy.

In his speech, Quan Shuren also encouraged all office cadres who have ambition, courage, and ability to take the lead in leaving their offices and going to the forefront of Liaodong Peninsula's reform and opening up to display their wisdom and talent.

At the end of his speech, Quan Shuren said: The current situation compels the people to forge ahead. Leading organs and party-member cadres throughout the province should conscientiously study the guidelines of the 13th party congress and the provincial party committee's decision on accelerating the building of export-oriented economy in Liaodong Peninsula, study and draw on the experience of reform and opening up from the fraternal provinces, grasp current international opportunities, and speed up the building of export-oriented economy in Liaodong Peninsula in an effort to stimulate the province's economic take-off.

### Northwest Region

**Qinghai Leader Comments on Child Abuse Case**  
*HK090557 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, Provincial Party Committee Secretary Yin Kesheng commented on the case in which the child (Xia Fei) was beaten to death by his mother. Yin Kesheng said: It is shocking and horrifying that the 9 year-old (Xia Fei) was beaten to death by his mother in Dawu town in Golog Autonomous Prefecture just because he failed to get 90 marks in 2 school subjects. He said that we should reflect on issues in a number of aspects in connection with this affair:

1. We must reiterate the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's relevant documents and the regulations of the Provincial People's Congress on protecting the legitimate interests of women and children. We must vigorously publicize and implement among the people of the province the relevant regulations on protecting the legitimate interests of women and children, and do this work in a deep-going way, regarding it as an important content of building socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]
2. Work in schools must be strengthened and management work must be improved. We must resolutely oppose the trend to one-sidedly seek a high proportion of students going on to schools of higher grade. The (Xia Fei) case is precisely a tragic and evil consequence of this trend. [passage omitted]
3. We must vigorously popularize education in the home and extensively publicize and advocate scientific methods of educating and bringing up children. We must reject feudal and benighted educational methods and

eliminate old and backward concepts. The schools, society, and the homes must closely cooperate to do a good job of work regarding students. [passage omitted]

Yin Kesheng stressed in conclusion that since Qinghai is an economically and culturally backward multinationality area, education of children is all the more important.

This is a big affair related to whether this backward area can be invigorated and developed. The departments concerned should use the (Xia Fei) case to conduct a check on the state of protecting the legitimate interests of women and children throughout society, nip erroneous ideas in the bud, and advocate throughout society a habit of respecting women and caring for and cherishing the children.

**XINHUA Official, Taiwan Publisher Hold Talks**  
*HK081256 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service*  
*in Chinese 0905 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Report: "Huang Wenfang, Deputy Secretary General of the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Meets With Lei Yu-chi, Responsible Person of Taiwan's LEI SHENG Magazine"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 8 Jan (XINHUA)—Huang Wenfang, deputy secretary general of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, met with Lei Yu-chi, responsible person of Taiwan's LEI SHENG [Voice of Thunder] magazine this morning. Huang patiently listened to Lei's views on the reunification of China. Huang explained the policy of the central authorities on peacefully solving the Taiwan issue according to the principle of "one country, two systems."

The meeting took place at Hong Kong's Lee Garden Hotel. Lei Yu-chi arrived at the meeting place at 0945. At that time, Huang Wenfang welcomed Lei Yu-chi for making a special trip to Hong Kong. The meeting lasted over 4 hours.

After the meeting ended, Chinese and foreign reporters interviewed Huang Wenfang. He briefed them on the entire meeting. He felt that the meeting was held in a sincere and harmonious atmosphere. Huang stressed: "We are ready to listen to the views and proposals of people from various circles in Taiwan on the reunification of the motherland. And, we are ready to have contacts. We also hope that the Taiwan people will urge the Taiwan authorities to take practical actions to promote the achievement of the great cause of reunifying the motherland."

Lei Yu-chi told reporters that he had come to Hong Kong with an understanding that China must be reunified. He indicated that he had exchanged many views with Huang Wenfang in a sincere and harmonious atmosphere. Lei said he would take these views back to Taiwan and tell his friends in various political parties and groups. He hoped that today's meeting was only a beginning and, perhaps, a good beginning. He also indicated that he regretted not receiving full replies to some of the questions he raised.

**Taiwanese Urged to Apply for Mainland Patents**  
*OW082232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT*  
*8 Jan 88*

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)—China mainland encourages Taiwanese compatriots to get patents for their inventions at its patent office, a Chinese Government official said here today.

Gao Lulin, director general of the Patent Office of the People's Republic of China, said Taiwanese compatriots can take out patents in the mainland according to the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China.

At today's news briefing, the director [word indistinct] that his patent office has worked out certain rules and regulations to [words indistinct] Taiwanese patents in the mainland.

He said that Taiwanese compatriots can [words indistinct] their relatives in the mainland to get patents for them by using the latter's addresses.

Taiwanese can also entrust the China Patent Agent (H.K.) Ltd. and NTD Patent Agency Ltd. in Hong Kong to get patents for them.

Gao said Taiwanese on the mainland can directly hand in their patent applications to his office or entrust other patent agencies on the mainland to hand them in. But those Taiwanese compatriots who directly hand in their patent applications must provide at the same time their exact addresses on the mainland.

China joined the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property March 19, 1985.

The rules and regulations worked out by Gao's patent office also stipulate that the office will conduct priority procedures in getting patents in the member countries of the Paris Convention for those Taiwanese compatriots who have formally handed in their first patent applications to the office.

Meanwhile, the office will also give those Taiwanese compatriots priority in patenting on the mainland of [words indistinct] have formally handed in their first patent applications in the member countries of the Paris Convention.

As the door of the mainland of China opens wider and there are more frequent contacts between Taiwan and the mainland, more and more Taiwanese compatriots will come to the mainland to get patents, Gao believed.

Gao stressed that Taiwanese compatriots who want to get patents at his office must not call Taiwan the "Republic of China" in their patent application papers, but "Taiwan, China".



**Spokesman Warns Against Communist Invasion**  
*OW090301 Taipei CNA in English 0244 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] Taipei, Jan 9 (CNA)—People in the Republic of China on Taiwan should never relax their vigilance against Chinese Communist invasion attempts because the Peiping regime is a belligerent group which has never abandoned its ambition of attacking Taiwan, Major General Chang Hui-yuan, spokesman for the Ministry of Defense, said Friday.

"As a matter of fact, the Peiping regime's peaceful gestures are 'a stagger behind a smile,'" Chang said in a Government Information Office press conference.

Right now, the Chinese Communists are nurturing a conspiracy of "isolating from outside, dividing from inside," to pave the way for their military attacks against Taiwan, he said.

Chang's warning came 1 day after the Hong Kong-based EXPRESS DAILY NEWS reported that the Chinese Communists' had revised their plan to invade Taiwan.

Chang said that since the Government lifted the emergency decree allowing the people in Taiwan to visit their relatives on the Chinese mainland last year, many people here have slackened their vigilance against the Chinese Communists' evil invasion attempts.

But the military has never stopped enhancing its combat readiness in the face of the Chinese Communists' peaceful gestures, Chang said. Instead, the military has closely watched over the Chinese Communists' military attempts against Taiwan and has worked out appropriate countermeasures, he added.

**Cabinet Approves Appointment of 4 Officials**  
*OW080359 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 8 (CNA)—The Executive Yuan Thursday approved the appointments of Yuan Sung-hsi, dean of National Taiwan University's [NTU] College of Law, as vice communications minister and of three others to provincial and municipal posts.

During a weekly meeting, the cabinet also passed on the appointments of Tsai Hsien-liu and Lee Kung-che as directors of the Taiwan provincial government's Labor and Environmental Protection Departments respectively and Lin Wei-pin as director of the Kaohsiung City government's Labor Bureau.

Yuan Sung-hsi, 54, of Kiangsu Province, received a master's degree in political science from National Taiwan University and a second master's degree in the same field at Indiana University in the United States. Before assuming his post as NTU dean, he had been director of the Education Ministry's Higher Education Department.

Tsai Hsien-liu, 48, of Taiwan, earned a master's degree from National Chengchi University. He had been deputy director of the provincial Social Affairs Department before taking up his current post as deputy secretary-general of the provincial government.

Lee Kung-che, 41, of Taiwan, has a doctorate in civic and environmental engineering from the University of Oklahoma, the United States. Lee has been a professor at National Taiwan University and director of Environmental Protection Bureau of the provincial government.

Lin Wei-pin, 52, of Taiwan, is a graduate of National Chung Hsing University. He formerly served as director of the Kaohsiung City government's Motor Vehicle Inspection Office and deputy director of its Environmental Protection Bureau.

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